

HOLD UP NO. 3.

Eight Masked Men Attempt to Rob a Mobile & Ohio Train Last Night.

They Boarded the Engine and Express Car at Pittsburgh Crossing, Near East St. Louis.

The Plucky Messenger Refused to Open the Southern Express Safe.

At Forest Lawn the Robbers Abandoned the Job Without Firing a Shot.

For the Third Time the Scene of an Unsuccessful Attempt on Train No. 5.

A SQUAD OF EAST SIDE POLICE SENT IN PURSUIT.

Aid of the St. Louis Police Invoked by the Railroad Company—No Evidence That the Robbers Came to this City After the Failure—Poor Description Secured—A Moonlight Hunt Through the Bottoms.

Night masked men, armed with revolvers, last night made a daring attempt to hold up and rob a train near Forest Lawn, Ill. Like two other attempts made at the same place and on the same train within the past few months this one ended unsuccessfully as far as the bandits were concerned, owing principally to the bravery of the express messenger in charge of the Southern express car.

The Mobile & Ohio train, known as the Mobile and Florida express, and to railroad men as No. 5, which leaves the Union Depot at 8:30 p.m., was the one attacked. This leaves the East St. Louis Relay Depot at 8:30 p.m. and makes its first stop at Forest Lawn, about eight miles from East St. Louis, a few minutes after 9 o'clock. Between East St. Louis and the Forest Lawn Station is a level crossing where the "down" trains, under standing orders, must stop to let the "up" stop. It was here that the bandits boarded the cars as the train came to a brief stop. Masked and with drawn revolvers, the robbers boarded the engine and express car. The messenger was ordered to throw up his hands, and to open the safe. The first mandate he obeyed, but the second he refused to notice. The engineers disregarded the orders given him by the would-be robbers who had boarded the cab of the engine and of stopping his engine when the train carried the train through the last lawn. As the train approached the station the robbers evidently alarmed, fled from the cars and sought refuge in the trees. Not a shot was fired and the timeliness of the engineer and express messenger evidently disconcerted the bandits, who had not counted upon any disobedience to their orders.

Train No. 5 was the only through train going south from this city at night. Half an hour after the attempted robbery the Mobile & Ohio officials had heard the news, and at once dispatched a special engine to the scene. The engineer and express messenger, Mr. Joseph Temple, and the police and detectives, who had been hasty gathered together as soon as the news of the affair was received.

As soon as the special engine arrived at Forest Lawn the police instituted a vigorous search for the robbers. Two theories were formed. One was that the bandits would seek refuge in the town and the other was that they would immediately attempt to return to St. Louis.

The telephone was set in operation in order that they should the latter course be adopted and a house to house inspection of all places in which it was thought possible they might find refuge was commenced. A number of houses were carefully searched, but without result.

Forest Lawn is about 5 miles from East St. Louis and consists of a deserted furniture factory, a store, three houses and a negro cabin on the east side of the track. It is an isolated station comparatively desolate during the day time and always so at night, affording an excellent point for a hold-up.

At midnight the following description of men and robbery was received at the Four Courts from Supt. Clark of the Mobile & Ohio.

MURKINHOMO, Dec. 23.—Our No. 5 was held up at Forest Lawn, about 5 miles north of Forest Lawn at 9:30 p.m. by seven men. The two men who sat on the engine, and the only ones we know anything of, bear the following description:

No. 1. Tall, heavy-set man, weighing 190 pounds, has black hair, chin of red sand and black handkerchief. Wore a Scotch cap and heavy chin-chilla overcoat. Was called "Jack."

No. 2. Small, slim man, has a Scotch cap and coat. The name of the man is unknown. He said he and they would not molest him, that they were working men and had to have shoes.

They got into the express car, but could not get in. The engine and express car were released. The officers who went out on the special engine remained at Forest Lawn all night.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS.

Train No. 5 Was Held Up Twice Before at the Same Place.

On the night of June 8, last, this same train, No. 5, of the Mobile & Ohio Road, was held up at the same spot by four men who did not injure the engine and express car, with anything. On that night the train pulled out of Union Depot at 8:30 o'clock and the robbery took place about 9:30 o'clock. Conductor Harper was on the train, and Lewis as engineer. The train stopped at Waterloo, but when the train stopped at Forest Lawn, the engine and express car were released. The officers who went out on the special engine remained at Forest Lawn all night.

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STATE OF WAR

Prevailing in Northern Brazil as Well as in Rio de Janeiro.

Arrest of Prominent Citizens on Charges of Sedition.

THE NEWS OF RIO'S CAPTURE BY THE INSURGENTS NOT CONFIRMED.

Please for the Re-Establishment of the Empire as the Only Settlement of Frequent Disturbances—Foreign Resident's Warning to Be Cautious in Conduct and Expressions.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 23.—The report that Rio de Janeiro has been captured by the rebels has not been confirmed, but the most startling reports are still in circulation here. It is announced here that Admiral de Gama has succeeded in stopping the collection of revenue from the custom-house, which have, up to the present, been paid to President Peixoto.

It is said here that the remaining American officers and the men on board the *Netherland* may quit the vessel and return home. It is stated that serious disagreement has arisen between them and the Brazilians that joined the vessel after its arrival here. News is momentarily expected of the arrival of Mello's ships off this port, and that the long expected great naval engagement of the war has begun.

This city has been under martial law for the past ten days. It was proclaimed by President Peixoto on the 14th to continue until the 20th. On Nov. 5, Dr. Jose Mariano, a Federal Deputy, residing here, published an article in a daily paper here denouncing

other senators and deputies were also arrested during the day. Groups of persons were requested by soldiers to disperse whenever they gathered on any of the principal streets of the city. On the night of the 15th and 16th the principal street near the Governor's palace was guarded by cavalry squadrons and troops. During these days soldiers and police kept the people from collecting in crowds or groups, while platoons of cavalry were escorting certain gentlemen to a place of confinement for the time being. Two more dailies were suppressed and another was threatened not to print anything of a seditionary character. Judgments were reported having taken place in the country between the people and the troops, and it was rumored that the eight of them who had been arrested at the Paço were there for uttering revolutionary sentiments.

There seems to be a feeling that if Mello succeeds he will be restored. This does not appear to spring from any real desire for its return for its own sake. The cause of the revolution is quite understandable, and the country is attributed to the republic, and the return to the monarchy. It is believed by many that would bring back peace and quiet to the back parts of the country, who have been retarded under the republic.

Notwithstanding the large foreign interests in the Americas, English and Spanish consuls inserted in papers published here a notice to their citizens and subjects to exercise care in publishing the political affairs of the country. Aside from the daily arrest of sus-

pects, there is no real change in the government.

Let us say a word about the personality of these men who are fighting. Peixoto is not to make him out to be a simpleton, and it is true, but he has a good education. In the military college he was first in his class. He is silent always. He reminds one much of Gen. Grant. A man about 55 years, he knows no foreign language, is quiet, unobtrusive, patient and good soldier. He has the blood of the Indian which he inherited. It is not probable that he will voluntarily retire, particularly when he has the support of the army. The honest support of the press, which fears nothing so much as the inauguration of a system of tyranny tempered by revolution, is a powerful factor. The President of every State in the Brazilian Union heartily commands and supports him in his efforts to maintain the constitution and the integrity of the Brazilian Republic.

The people of different temperament, magnetic, impulsive yet firm, are a man of unusual refinement. He comes of an old and noble family, and during the Empire he was a favorite of the Emperor. His preference came easy to him, and he has been always successful in handling men, so far as he goes naturally in his love for men. He is a good business manager with the fatal defect of lacking judgment. He is a little unbalanced, and allows his emotions to outweigh his judgment. He is usually sincere, but cares little for monarchy which he is struggling to restore. To overthrow Peixoto in his ambition, *Brasileiros* and *De Gama* are a few years younger than Peixoto.

THE PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

It sounded odd to hear De Mendonça speak of the United States as an old country, but that is his attitude. "In a more settled country like this," he said, "it is difficult for you to understand the ease with which a revolution is started in Brazil. Take even the present war. The people of the country, who would rather have a king, are in a state of way or another. Leave out the question of the restoration of the empire, which they would rather have, and the whole mess is only a struggle between two political chiefs, as to who shall rule. In Rio, the residents know that their safety is safe except from a stray shot, so they go about their affairs as usual. In all other States there is even less attention paid to the revolution. They do not care about the rebels and letting Rio fight her battles alone. The revolution is not a revolution of the people. It is a revolution of the politicians."

The great mass of the people know little about it and care less.

Of course, if the national life of the republic is threatened they will rally around the standard, but thus far they have felt no fear of the outcome.

"You must understand that Brazil is a country larger than the United States if you don't count Alaska and Hawaii. It includes a very small section of the 1,800 miles of coast line. There are twenty states each with a government of its own, maintaining a partially autonomous existence.

Of all these States only one is directly interested in the present revolution, that is, there is only one state out of twenty where it is of interest and occurrence. All these twenty states send representatives to Congress. Some of them are not in the Union, but they are not helping Peixoto with arms or men. They are with him in sympathy, but prefer to reserve their forces at home in their respective states.

To understand the cause of the present outbreak one has to go back to the birth of the Republic only four years ago.

A PROMISING FIELD FOR DARING MEN.

"The case with which the empire was overthrown gave an impulse to revolutionary business and left a precious field for daring spirits. Just think of it, there was an empire big in extent of territory and in one day in Nov. 15, 1889, the reigning power was pulled down and a Republic set up. And the total cost of the revolution was only one man and he was shot by mistake. The example was magnificent. Of course for a score of years many of us had been preaching revolution, but the time was ripe and the time was ripe. But the cause of the change was suggestive.

"Fonseca became dictator and ruled the State. An election could be held and a constitution adopted. Peixoto was elected President. But the taste of power during his dictatorship was too much for him and he was forever overriding and overruling the constitution. This was too much and so another revolution was started. The example of same Mello, who now poses as the hero of a second revolution. The plans were carefully laid and on Nov. 23, 1891, Fonseca left the capital to get away from the country with Mello as his principal adviser.

"Then came the real trial of the new constitution. The constitutional government was understood in the United States. Under the Empire the Ministers were responsible to Parliament, although appointed by the Emperor. In the new government the Minister in Parliament the Ministry was expected to resign and the Emperor form a new one.

The failure of a parliamentary majority for a second revolution must necessarily result in a change of government.

THE SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

"The Empire was a decorative monarch in the same sense in which Queen is in England. He reigned but did not govern. He never exercised his theoretical veto power. He could not make laws without the assent of the legislature. Under the presidential system copied from the United States, the President is the head of the nation, the chief executive, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy, appoints and removes ministers at pleasure. The Constitution says in article 110 that the president can do nothing but him, not to Congress. They are the agents and secretaries of the President exactly as members of President Cleveland's cabinet are his agents and secretaries. They have no right to take part in the proceedings of Congress, and can only communicate with it in writing or personally before committees. The president bears no such relation to Congress as the ministers of the Empire used to bear to the legislature. The ministers are responsible to the ministers now bear to Parliament. The Empire was to all intents and purposes a Parliamentary Government by a single chamber representing 40,000,000 of population of 15,000,000, and which constituted a distinct class of plutocrats and lawyers.

"To-day the French are interested, as the direct representative of the nation to exercise his full share in legislation and assume financial responsibility for it, either by appointment or by calling a special session of Congress. Matters ran along with smoothness until last July when President Peixoto and Mello differed as to the amount of money to be given to the federal aid to assist in putting down little rebellion in one of the provinces, Rio Grande do Sul.

HOW THE REBELLION BEGAN.

"This is one of the most warlike of all the States; it furnishes most of the cavalry for the army, and there are always internal troublous there. The question of helping or not helping the state government was purely a question as to the interpretation of the law, and the question of whether or not he had the right to assume that his interpretation was right. But the desire for revolution was strong in him, he had made up his mind to do it, so he began gathering arms and ammunition for his vessels. This admiral and minister of marine married him the right to do it. If he failed in overthrowing the government no harm would come to him, because always in previous revolutions the royalists were paraded through the streets with open bayonets. He continued to get his navy in order until Peixoto became suspicious of such activity and decided to capture him and his men. So the ship *Rio Branco* was ordered to France for repairs, while the remaining vessel *Aquidabam*, was to proceed to dock for Rio. The *Aquidabam* was taken to the harbor of Rio to-day set at rest the doubts about the constitutional view. One of the grievances of Mello was the charge that Peixoto wanted to succeed himself. That is what he believed, because the composition of the vice-president, acting as President, as well as the President is not eligible to election for the presidency, and the relative of the actual president, whether by affinity or consanguinity within either the first or second degree, is eligible.

"Now that De Gama is in control of the rebellion a monarchy would be declared should the revolution succeed.

"The crown would go to Prince Pedro Alfonso, the son of the 70-year-old

oldest son of the Princess Isabella Braganza,

the only child of the late Emperor and wife.

"The Prince was born at Petropolis, near Rio, Oct. 15, 1875, and on the outbreak of the revolution in 1889 accompanied his mother to England, where he is now at the Royal Military Academy in Vienna. He entered there under the patronage of the Austrian Empress, except that he is present with a private tutor. He attends all the classes in the institution on the same level with the other students.

"The Prince is the beginning. Then followed despatch fighting, and the figures our go to show how few shells find their mark. The bombardment of Sept. 12 for instance. All day the cruiser *República* and the *Aquidabam*

wanted an entire change of government, to break up altogether the republic and to restore the monarchy. On these terms he might revolt.

He had to get De Gama's aid or see himself beaten, so instead of capitulating to the Government he capitulated to De Gama.

On the 14th De Gama went over to the navy. It is now he is at the head of the revolution.

The issue is now clearly defined. It is a fight for the restoration of the Empire, and just so far as it is a struggle for monarchy it can never be permanently successful, for

he is at Fort Santa Cruz and at sandbag batteries, and the gunners are trained to fire at the ships. Out of 300 shots fired from the fort on the 12th struck the fort. From the 172 others he is said to have fired at the fort, the profound ignorance of the course of events in Brazil. There is no sentimental attachment to the fort in Rio. It has been laid in ruins and 1,000 lives have been lost.

The city of Rio with 1,000,000 people is situated across the bay from Cobras and the garrison island, which are in control of the rebels, who could do vast damage.

With his cousin, Prince Emmanuel d'Alencar, he is in command of the fort, and having made considerable progress in German he is now endeavoring to master Polish. His associates, who he is said to be, are considered doubtful in the State Department, who believe that the Government would be strengthened in its efforts to prevent the insurgents from fixing the fate of the country.

For President Prudente de Morais has already been nominated and will be elected next March. He is a civilian and a man of no political connections.

There is only one candidate and he has no opposition, because there is only one party in the country.

President Peixoto has been ordered to proceed to his station, and will in a short time sail from Rio to Salvador, Bahia, where he will transfer his flag to the *Esmeralda*.

POPE'S GREETINGS.

An Audience to Cardinals in the Throne Room.

THE HOLY FATHER'S ADDRESS TO THE ASSEMBLED PRELATES.

It Contained No Direct Reference to the Anarchists, Though It Was Expected He Would Declare Himself Very Strongly in Opposition to the Italian Army at Massawash—Anarchist Rinaldi.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The United States cruiser New York which had been ordered to go to sea, presumably to Brazil, was taken off the dry dock at the navy yard to-day and sent to the coaling wharf, where she will be coaled and ready for her voyage. Her bottom and sides have been scraped and cleaned, and she is nearly ready for active service. According to Capt. Philip C. Atwood, commanding officer, the vessel will be sent to the South American coast to last for a trip around the world. The captain would not say where the vessel had been ordered.

Protecting Commerce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—In response to a telegram from President Atwood of the Maritime Association, to the Secretary of State at Washington, asking that proper steps be taken by the United States Government to protect American commercial interests in Brazil, the following has been received in reply:

Edward S. Atwood, President Maritime Association, New York:

Answering your telegram of 21st this Government has directed the appropriate steps to be taken to insure the safety of American commercial interests in Brazil.

W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22.—A meeting of merchantmen engaged in foreign trade was called to order by Capt. W. M. Steward, who was appointed secretary. Among the resolutions adopted:

"The Brazilian conflict has existed for a long time. Without pretending to be categorically correct in every detail, we can probably say that the American navy has afforded to American interests all the protection required to maintain our commerce in that country."

"The message from the Secretary of State, Gresham, was received with the greatest satisfaction. The American navy has afforded to American interests all the protection required to maintain our commerce in that country."

WITNESS HIS HAWAIIAN BRIDE.

Commander Whiting, U. S. N. Visits Relatives at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—Commander Wm. Henry Whiting of the man-of-war Alliance, U. S. N., and his Hawaiian bride, who was Miss Henrietta Afong, daughter of a millionaire Chinese merchant, arrived in Kansas City over the Burlington Railway this evening. They were met at the depot by Bishop E. R. Atwill of this Episcopal diocese, and driven to the home of Capt. Mr. Atwill, who is the commander and for the first time in many years she will eat a Christmas dinner with her brother.

Whiting will remain in Kansas City for several days and then depart for New York, going from the metropolis to Washington, D. C., and thence to San Francisco, Calif., where he will be granted a leave of absence, which in all probability will be granted him. It is likely he will be given charge of some naval station.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S COUSIN.

She Was Brigham Young's Early Love and Favorite Wife.

Mrs. Cleveland has a cousin, or rather a second cousin, who lives quietly in Salt Lake City and is one of the numerous widows of the lamented Brigham Young. She is Amelia Folson, daughter of Mrs. Cleveland's great-uncle, Robert, and Brigham Young first fell in love with her when he was on his father's farm in Palmyra, N. Y. Amelia's uncle died, but her father played a prominent part in the Mormon church and the love of his life was his son, whom he named after him. The young man became a leader in the Mormon church and seemed to excel his father in every way. But when he got older he fell in love with a woman named Emma Hale, who was a widow, and he married her.

And it is an interesting question whether Mrs. Cleveland's cousin is the same person as the Mrs. Cleveland mentioned in the *New York Tribune* as a powerful advocate and divisor of Mrs. Cleveland's great-uncle had not proved so obstinate in the beginning.

MRS. SARAH GRAND.

Some Facts Concerning the Writer of "The Heavenly Twins."

The woman who is as interesting this season as Mrs. Humphrey Ward was a few years ago, "Mme. Sarah Grand" or Mrs. McHall, has an interesting and varied life. She is a young woman, not yet quite 30. She was born in Ireland of English parents, and her girlhood was spent in the north country. When she was only 16 she married a soldier, and since that time she has seen a good deal of the world, as the wife of a general.

She has traveled extensively, and has been to America, Australia, India, Egypt and Malta. She has also been among her abiding places.

She has written books, and has been a popular author. Her strength lies in her ability to write well and has continued ever since still retaining traces of her early beauty.

And it is an interesting question whether Mrs. Cleveland's cousin is the same person as the Mrs. Cleveland mentioned in the *New York Tribune* as a powerful advocate and divisor of Mrs. Cleveland's great-uncle had not proved so obstinate in the beginning.

BAD MEDICINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Alfred Staggs, a clairvoyant, of Garverne, Rockland County, is likely to get herself into trouble for practicing medicine under peculiar circumstances. Oliver Scott of Richland Lake was taken sick and the clairvoyant was called to attend him. She was told he had a tumor in his head and asked if she could see the inside of the man and knew what was the matter with him. Notwithstanding the doctor's protest, she took charge of him and took charge of his head. She seemed to forge his early love. But when he got older he fell in love with a woman named Emma Hale, who was a widow, and he married her.

And it is an interesting question whether Mrs. Cleveland's cousin is the same person as the Mrs. Cleveland mentioned in the *New York Tribune* as a powerful advocate and divisor of Mrs. Cleveland's great-uncle had not proved so obstinate in the beginning.

TOO OLD FOR HER.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Dec. 22.—This evening Miss Mary Whistler, a pretty young girl of Caddo, created a sensation by saying that she had decided not to marry Jackson Wiseheart, a wealthy old bachelor of Middletown, Ind. They were to have been married at noon to-morrow, and the wedding was to be held at the home of the bride's parents.

She had been courted by the young man for months, and he had been persistent in his追求. She had been won over by his good looks and his wealth, and he had been won over by her beauty.

But the young man was too old for her. She had been won over by his good looks and his wealth, and he had been won over by her beauty.

THE FIRE MAY TAKE PLACE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Simon Sterns and A. L. Holmes, for a majority of the stockholders of the New York & North River railroad, asked Judge Dykman, in the Supreme Court to-day for a postponement of the sale on Thursday at Yonkers of \$2,000,000 of second mortgage bonds. The sale was to be held at the office of the stockholders, and the judge adjourned the sale until the 28th.

Counsel took charge of the remains and held an inquest to-day. The testimony was placed in the hands of the District Attorney, who will prosecute the woman for violation of the state laws regulating the practice of medicine.

PAPER SOAP.

A new kind of soap comes into the market as "paper soap." It has the appearance of small, thin tablets, looking exactly like visiting cards. The tablet is made of a thin sheet of paper coated with a thin layer of soap. This paper soap is, of course, very light and sensitive, and is not to be confused with the pocket-book. It is recommended especially for the traveling public.

The manufacturer of this new soap is very particular about the paper used.

A GREAT PINE

Will Bear Toys for Babies Ruth and Esther.

Thousands of Gifts Are Coming to Them From Many Sources.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Cleveland Has Been Very Busy for Many Days Getting Ready for an Unusual Observation of the Holiday Season.—A Large Gathering of the Children of Notable Family to Take Part in the Festivities—Christmas in General at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Cleveland finished her Christmas shopping late this afternoon, driving about from store to store, after the crowd of buyers had gone home to dinner. The lady of the White House has been quite as busy as any other mother in preparing for the holiday celebration at the White House, which will be more than usually elaborate this year.

There will be a superb Christmas tree at the White House this year, as has always been the custom, when there are children to enjoy it. The tree will be a towering, wide-spreading pine, brought from the President's country place, Woodley. It will reach to the nursery ceiling and be magnificently arrayed with bright ornaments and toys.

Stamp Contract Award Postponed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The committee of experts to examine the Old Ford's Theater Building since the work on it has been finished reports that further work will be necessary to make it safe for House clerks. Secretary Ladd says nothing need be felt as to the intention of the department to quarter employees in any building not determined to be absolutely safe.

Ford's Theater Building.

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Large Stamp Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The largest stamp order ever made by the Post-office Department was transmitted to the contractor by the Department to-day. It called for 251,768,100 Columbian stamps, valued at \$1,150,000. They will be placed on sale in about 2,000 presidential post-offices.

Closed at Noon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—In accordance with a custom that has prevailed, with but infrequent variations for a number of years all the executive departments of the Government were closed at noon to-day, so that the situation which the St. Louis Board of Underwriters has forced on them. They do not propose to stand an increase that cannot be less than 10 per cent and may exceed 50 if they have sufficient excuse to expose to property eighty feet distant.

"Kansas City has a Board of Underwriters," Mr. Williamson says, "yet its rates are no higher now than the St. Louis rates were before the advance was made. The trouble has been that heavy competition forced agents to take all kinds of business, including that of insurance, of all premiums charged for moral hazard, and under existing stock company methods it is figured that 68 per cent of insurers are rogues who are small insurers. It is necessary to make the heavy insurer, who is forced to take all the insurance he can pay premium for, pay his own losses and the loss that the moral risks may entail."

Suppose, too, that an agent here in town has a plan of the indemnity exchange, explained by Mr. Williamson, has attracted many big insurers whom he may by appointment. Their names would yet remain on the public. But they are all, in truth,

the messengers, freemen, elevator conductors or men of the department, with giving them orders for turkeys for their Christmas dinner.

THE HOWARD TRIAL.

The Testimony of George Healey Creates a Sensation.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 23.—George Healey, a London-cockney, was recalled to the witness stand this morning. His testimony created a startling sensation. He swore that he knew William Lord Moore, who resided at No. 5 Ingersoll road, Shepard's Bush, London, and described him as being a slim man without beard and altogether different in appearance from that of the defendant, Dr. Edward T. Tammam, with whom he had a jacket left him by his uncle which he intended to invest, and seeing an advertisement in a newspaper that Wm. Lord Moore was wanted, he applied at his address in London and called several times to see him about it, but did not succeed in getting an audience, and then declined to invest his legacy. He produced his bank book, showing deposits in a bank in Queenstown, Ireland, and account books of his collection, his savings and money from an uncle in San Francisco; also letters from a firm legacy upon signing his receipt in New York. Dr. Tammam, his attorney, said he had lost, assisted by the Scotland Yard detectives, Frost and Terrell, sought to ventilate the secret of his wealth, but who was the witness from his birth up to his appearance on the witness stand, including two trips to Australia, and work there, as well as one as a stockbroker and a coal dealer and his present residence in New York. It was developed that on Saturday before the trial he had been to the office of a newspaper calling on anyone who ever knew Wm. Lord Moore to apply at the Astor Hotel where he met Dr. Tammam and told him his experience with William Lord Moore, and was brought with their other witnesses to Jackson to testify in this trial for whom the Secretary and his wife rooming at the Howard. Their little son, a merry Christmas, and their little daughter, the Howard, were also there, and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Chicago.

Mr. Healey's family will have a call to themselves for, notwithstanding the scatious fever quarantining him, the members of the family are still afraid to enter the house.

The White House has been swept and garnished for the holiday season and the handsome "red parlor" has been completely refurnished. Mrs. Smith's eyes are delighted. The ceiling and walls are of delicate yellow, with a jewelled effect. Carpeting, moquette and curtains are of the same wood. The carpet is a warm scarlet with a delicate tracery of gold. The furniture is mahogany, handsomely holstered with scarlet damask, in which there is a striking gray figure. The heavy window drapes are of a rich balance of tan, and correspond from the mahogany grill work, are of the same material. In the fair corners of the room, near the windows are two large mahogany tables, one square and upon the large mahogany table which is between the fireplace and the portrait of ex-President Arthur, on the opposite wall, stands a massive silver lamp with a solid umbrella shade, which sheds a soft warm light over the apartment.

WEY SMITH RESIGNED.

The Story of His Quarrel and Charges Against Register Tillman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—H. Smith, Deputy Register of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, to take effect early in January. Mr. Smith was appointed by President Harrison, and for a long time during the illness of Gen. Rosecrans he performed the duty of Register. Mr. Smith was also Journal Clerk of the House when Mr. Carlisle was Speaker, and it was believed that he would be retained as Deputy Register. It is quite possible that he would not have been retained, however, had he not been in a heated controversy with Register Tillman.

In connection with the defendant being sick there was no night session to-night.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Mrs. Mollie Snodgrass of East St. Louis Arrested at Nugent's.

Mrs. Mollie Snodgrass, a resident of East St. Louis, was arrested at Nugent's Dry Goods Store late yesterday afternoon, on the charge of shoplifting.

The great rush of shoppers in the dry goods stores of the city for shoplifters. This afternoon when Mrs. Snodgrass entered the store she was watched closely because her actions around the various counters excited suspicion. Finally, it is alleged, one of the salesmen at the place noticed her slipping a piece of lace from one of counters under her wrap while the clerk's attention was attracted elsewhere.

Detectors, however, were on the alert at the store were noticed that Mrs. Snodgrass was apprehended just as she was about to leave the store. It is claimed that she was a mystery to the salesmen, but when threatened with a searching, she is alleged to have confessed to the theft of the lace.

John D. Harris, seen in the Four Courts, where Justice H. Smith sat in the dock, and his wife, Mrs. Smith, who is the mother of the defendant, were on the scene. Each made charges against the other. Mr. Smith with his companion, Secretary Carlisle, and Mr. Tillman, during the dental campaign, had offered to sell the Farmers' Alliance secret to the Republicans and then to turn it over to the Farmers' Alliance.

At the time the party was started, Mr. Tillman also made some serious charges against Mr. Smith, and from that day forward, from the first day Mr. Tillman assumed the duties of Register, and it has continued every day since.

Several days ago Mr. Smith submitted the charges against Register Tillman to Secretary Carlisle in writing, but no action was taken. Mr. Tillman, however, has been silent, and seems that no move would be made against Mr. Tillman. He tendered his resignation. Mr. Smith threatens to present documents to the House to prove the correctness of the Farmers' Alliance organization for a promise of a federal office. Mr. Smith is a Republican.

The Chilian Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The indications at present are that the Government of the United States will consent to allow the Chilian Claims Commission to act upon the claims of the Chilian Government for damages for the seizure of the Istra during the Chilian civil war. The claim made by one government against the other by the commission, but only for the consideration of claims made by citizens of one country against the citizens of the other.

The attorneys of the Chilian Government, however, are urging the propriety of the consideration of the claims, and the amount of its allowance will aid in restoring the friendly relations between the two nations. The Chilian claims have been returned to their home in New York.

SELF INSURANCE.

Big St. Louis Merchants May Form an Indemnity Exchange.

THE ARMOUR PACKING CO. HAS ABANDONED STOCK COMPANIES.

As a Result It Saves 40 Per Cent Over Board Rates and Gets A 1 Insurance—The Indemnity Scheme Explained in Detail by Mr. Williamson of Kansas City.

William Williamson, attorney and manager and the only salaried officer of the Indemnity Exchange of Kansas City, of which K. B. Armour is trustee for the subscribers was in town yesterday and will be here again Tuesday. He is here meeting big insurers. He had a conference with Samuel Cupples yesterday and several other big insurers. Mr. Cupples will become a subscriber.

The St. Louis subscribers who have insurance in effect are the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co. and Hargadine, the McKittrick & Co. These companies are in the forefront of a movement to establish an indemnity exchange in St. Louis.

The plan of the Indemnity Exchange, explained by Mr. Williamson, has attracted many big insurers whom he may by appointment.

Their names would yet remain on the public. But they are all, in truth,

the messengers, freemen, elevator conductors or men of the department, with giving them orders for turkeys for their Christmas dinner.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN HER COFFIN.

A Woman's Desperate Artifice to Bring Remorse to Her Lover.

From the London Telegraph.

Our Vienna correspondent writes: The last act of a melancholy drama has just been played with considerable eclat in Vienna before the prologue was well over, and already novelists and lawyers are busy discussing its bearings on their pet theories, and apportioning the blame and blameworthy persons. As a psychological study it is well deserving of attention, while the sidelight it throws upon the faith and fiber of the "coming race" is as powerful as it is lurid.

It is a young man of 27, of good family, intelligent, industrious and honorable, whose position as book-keeper in a large firm in the city enabled him to live a moderately comfortable life and contribute to the support of his widowed mother and unmarried sister, who are in receipt of a slender pension. He is a man of lively wit and a cheerful disposition. As a psychological study it is well deserving of attention, while the sidelight it throws upon the faith and fiber of the "coming race" is as powerful as it is lurid.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24, 1883.

Don't let Santa Claus forget the children whose poverty takes them out of his regular line of travel.

The Republican bosses continue to remind the country that there is a deficit in the Treasury of their making.

This is a lively Christmas notwithstanding the hard times. A generous spirit cannot be subdued by poverty.

The year 1883 has witnessed the disappearance of jingoism from American politics and the appearance of Quixotism in its place.

SECRETARY GRESHAM would make a good Senator, but the people would rather see him change places with the Attorney-General.

The old saying that office-holders seldom die, and never resign, does not apply to public executors exposed to dynamite bombs.

THE smoke nuisance can be abated without litigation, if engineers and firemen will co-operate in the work and give the smoke consumers a fair trial.

THE only Americans who do not profess a feeling of peace and good will at this season are the politicians who are trying to keep the Hawaiian squabblers alive.

One of the ways to relieve some of the prevalent distress is for business men to employ a sufficient number of men to do their work without overworking any of them.

THE carelessness of engineers and firemen will insure the failure of the best smoke consumer. If your abater doesn't work find out if the engineer tries to do his duty.

If Secretary Gresham were in Mr. O'ney's place there would not be so much apprehension that the Union Pacific swindle would be consummated during the Cleveland Administration.

The Democrats are really in earnest about retrenchment and reform they will not overlook the sugar bounty. And there are some millions tied up in steamship subsidies which might be saved.

THE Vanderbilt roads pay nearly \$10,000,000 in dividends to the stockholders this year besides the regular interest on the bonds. Fat and well-established monopolies are the last to suffer from hard times.

THE Illinois school teacher who tried to compel her pupils to repeat a prayer which was not pleasing to the parents and pastors of the little ones has the first lesson to learn in the principles of Christian liberty.

THE President should submit all documents to the Senate if so ordered, but the reputation of that body for discretion does not justify a belief that any better use will be made of them than if retained by the executive.

THE compromise between Mr. Damrosch and the Musical Union, effected after a row, goes to show that it might just as well have been effected before the fight, and the same may be said of most controversies between employers and labor unions.

THE Hornblower appointment was not acted upon by the Senate because a full meeting of the Judiciary Committee has not been had since the nomination was sent in. This is offered as an excuse, but it looks more like an aggravation of the offense.

SUPER. BYRNES proposes to raise a charity fund by a voluntary income tax of half of 1 per cent. What a large amount of poverty in high places this will disclose if the opponents of an involuntary income tax for public purposes are right in their contention.

UNDER the so-called Martin amendment to the urgency deficiency bill, which is now law, a fraudulent pension must be

paid unless thirty days' notice has been given by the pension authorities. This amazing law goes beyond anything enacted by the Reed Congress, for it is an out and out invitation to swindlers to come and take what they can carry off. It is difficult to see what justification can be found for such a provision. Do the Democrats in Congress purpose to walk in the footsteps of their predecessors?

THERE are unpleasant rumors abroad that some of the foremost and wealthiest members of the Smoke Abatement Association are the first to kick against its operations, to give notice that the smoke ordinance was rather clumsily drawn and that, if any attempt is made to enforce it against theiroot and smoke volcanoes, they will resist to the last and spend thousands of dollars to have the ordinance declared void by the Supreme Court. Did these gentlemen join the Association with the expectation that their memberships and \$5 subscriptions would secure them immunity from prosecution? We trust that the rumor is a false alarm, and that prominent business men and owners of great office buildings will not take the lead in defeating the movement to abate the smoke nuisance in St. Louis. Compare the Post-Dispatch chimney and that of Liggett & Meyers' great tobacco factory with the chimneys of some of the great office buildings in the business center and see what an easy and economical thing it is to consume the smoke while burning thousands of tons of coal.

CHRISTMAS.

High authorities in and out of the church have doubted whether the birth of Christ actually occurred on the 25th of December, or on some other day.

The evidence upon which the prevailing popular belief is based is entirely traditional, and, moreover, it is neither clear nor altogether consistent. The ancient records tell us that among the early Christians some celebrated their Christmas on the 1st or 9th of January, others on the 29th of March, the date of the Jewish Passover, and others still on the 29th of September, or the Feast of Tabernacles. Attempts have also been made to identify the great festival of the Christian year with the Roman *Saturnalia*, or festival of Saturn; and it has been suggested that, by a wise policy, the two were blended for the purpose of recommending the new religion to the devotees of the old.

But these various opinions are of small consequence in view of the fact that for fifteen hundred years at least the Church has been practically unanimous in its observance of the 25th of December as the day when "the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." This observance, whether absolutely correct or not, carries with it the weight of long usage, and of a sanctity thereto which nothing can ever disturb, much less destroy.

Christmas is the only festival, sacred or secular, which has been from time immemorial, and will always be, especially dedicated to children. How could it be otherwise? The scene upon which the imagination dwells most fondly and tenderly is not the shepherds watching their flocke by night beneath the starlit skies of Bethlehem, while the angelic choir fill the soft air with heavenly music, proclaiming "Peace on earth and good will to men," but that other scene, less sublime, perhaps, yet how infinitely more touching!

It is to the Stable and the Manger to which the whole Christian world turn their eyes on Christmas morning.

To see the Mother with her Child

"Whose tender, winning arts

Have by his little arms beguiled

So many wounded hearts!"

That Divine Child has consecrated Christmas to childhood forever. If, by common consent, all the churches in Christendom were to combine for the destruction of the simplest and sweetest of all the festivals, the children would be its protection and salvation. As long as there are children there will be a Christmas for them. It belongs to them by a divine right which no power on earth can abrogate. He who was himself a little child, and who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," has given it to them for an everlasting possession. And they who make the most children happy on that blessed day keep Christmas best.

Still, our religion is a great comfort to us and it is no doubt worth while to own a copy of St. Thomas a Kempis in morocco and gold, even if we would consider him a dangerous "crank" if he were alive and if we could fully appreciate the social meaning of his kind of religion.

A FEMININE PATRIOT.

Miss Kate Field has a recipe for the mitigation of the hard times which might have been incorporated in the President's message or Mr. Carlisle's report, but for the ponderous dignity so necessary in such documents. Her idea is to enlist the women of the United States in the cause of American industry. If they will supply themselves with goods of American manufacture, the gold that goes to Europe will remain with us, and the wheels will go without, notwithstanding, until the time for the next panic shall arrive.

By taking her American satin to Worth and persuading him against his will to make up a costume from American material, Miss Field got one that surprised all her feminine friends, who could not believe that anything so rich could have been made from goods manufactured in the United States. She points out the superiority of American silks of to-day to

those of foreign production, which have only been contradicted by opposite testimony equally puzzling and confusing.

For this reason expert testimony which is for sale is not above suspicion. In fact, it is about as worthless as testimony can be. If it is once thrown into the market it is subject to the laws of trade; it goes to the highest bidder, and will be shaped in such wise as to serve the purposes of

those of foreign production, which have been deteriorating for some years.

No doubt the united action of the women of America would make a vast difference in our imports, and as tariff reduction will cheapen wearing apparel, carpets, etc., Americans will get American goods at as low a rate as that at which these same goods have been offered to foreigners.

This opportunity to buy American articles exclusively has been open to all patriotic people for a long time, and laws have been made for the express purpose of compelling them to buy nothing else, but with the perversity which seems inherent in human nature they have steadily patronized "foreign pauper labor," and believed everything foreign to be superior to everything American. The high prices for foreign articles may have tended to this belief in their superiority. Not a few people are guided by the price when they seek superior goods.

Some of the most impassioned orators who have mounted the stump in behalf of high tariff duties stood up in suits in which there was not a thread of American material.

Let the ladies, however, consider Miss Field's patriotic recipe. It is much more attractive than coercion. When the shackles are once removed from commerce we shall feel more kindly toward the fabrics we have at home. Competition and the ladies are the life of trade and will make us all prosperous again.

A PHENOMENON.

From the New York Press.

We have in quarters of this great, prosperous, progressive metropolis illustrations of crowding that would astonish the desert of humanity known as East London. Sweating in the summer and breathing the vilest atmosphere in winter, it is not a matter of surprise to find here disease, comon, death rates high, crime rampant and indecency and degradation sapping away the moral stamina of the people. Nearly all the great cities of Europe have successfully, and we can safely say profitably, batied with this evil and New York can and must follow suit.

A PHENOMENON.

From the New York Daily.

Attendant (Mrs. James') war works, London: "This, ladies and gentlemen, his half-life representation of the English gentlemen, who went to the World's Fair hat Chicago, traveling the entire distance from New York to Chicago without being 'led up by' gypsies, remaining in Chicago two weeks without being robbed, hand returning to New York without being killed in a railway accident."

A VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

From the Baltimore American.

Foot ball enthusiasts should be on hand now to gain a few points by studying the Christmas shopping rush.

NOT SO BAD AS THAT.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Honesty, should hunger for office be properly classified among the season's cases of excessive want?

TROUBLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

From the New York Weekly.

House Owner: "How does your furnace work?" Tenant: "The exercise of raking it keeps us warm enough, but the other members of the family complain."

MEM OF MARK.

NO JAPANESE is ever guilty of swearing for the very good reason that oaths are unknown to the Japanese language.

DANIEL H. BURNHAM and Frank D. Millet are getting out an illustrated history of the World's Fair to be sold for \$1.00 a copy.

DR. ALBINO DE FREITAS, a famous physician of Portugal, was recently sentenced to eight years' solitary imprisonment for having poisoned his nephews and nieces in order that he might inherit their wealth.

THE Emperor of Austria has ordered a special medal to be struck for the purpose of commemorating the Archduke Ferdinand's voyage around the world. The medal will be conferred upon all the Archduke's companions.

THE late Prof. Tyndall was not possessed of too much of the modesty that is supposed to characterize genius. He was dogmatic in his views, and as ready, to the most friendly way, to teach Mr. Gladstone politics as to instruct him in the art of government.

THE staff of the Department of Ethnology at the World's Fair has passed resolutions in appreciation of Prof. F. W. Putnam's work, and thanking him for his courtesy and kindness to his subordinates. As a further token of their good feeling a gold-headed cane was presented to him.

MR. PULLMAN is a duke by creation of the House of Lords, and it may be that the press of ducal duties, along with his usual business cares, have so far prevented his finding sufficient time for declaring a lower rate on Uncle Russell's case.

But while the cleansing is going on much needless suffering, caused by man's inhumanity to man, the wretchedness of the homeless and the landless, the man-made beggars and paupers, and all the rest of the refuse of society, will continue throughout the process of reparation, may rejoice that Jehovah is with them, and that at death the gates of paradise are wide open to receive them.

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And the best time to commence, or to extend, this noble charity is now—on the natal day of him who gave his life for all.

DR. FREDERIC TYNDALL, in his "Fathers of Art in the Nineteenth Century," reminds us that God is the Father of all and not only of the few; let him recall that "give us this day our bread for to-morrow" and let him remember that the grave-digger is just as much his brother as the fashionable individual who moves in high society; let him keep in mind the millions of poor creatures who through the fault of their own are forced to tramp our highways, in vain looking for bread for themselves, their wives, their babies and their widowed mothers.

Let both the godly and the ungodly put themselves in the places of those who are more than we are, and let them bear the sweat of their brows, but are denied access to the storehouse of nature. Let them learn to live on the fruits of the earth, and thus let the poor creatures feel that the hearts of the well-to-do are not entirely admirable.

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MR. B. DU CHAILLY told a Boston reporter that when he delivered his first lecture at the hub, thirty-two years ago, he had but thirty listeners—not two for each of the seventeen stuffed gorillas he had on exhibition on the stage. Du Chailly was then a youth of 21, and had just returned from his first trip of exploration into Africa. He agrees with Prof. Garner that monkeys can talk to one another, and says he has heard them do so in Africa.

Two thousand Kentuckians have applied for admission to a hanging, when only ten can be admitted.

There is no city in the United States in which women are often insulted as in Chicago.

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CONGRESSMAN HAYNES wants the McKinley President to call a special session of Congress to consider the question of the high tariff is going to "get it in the neck."

THE Cincinnati Tribune prints nine passages from the Bible. We hope it will be a success.

DOES ex-Senator Platt expect to rise in the world by putting up cold stars?

MORGAN of Alabama is a good enough Morgan for the Republicans.

ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING.

From the Chicago Herald.

The practice of advertising by sending circulars through the mail is becoming more and more popular. And it is doubtful if the advertiser is not defeating their own ends. Most people like to receive letters, but they do not like to be bombarded. The up-to-date advertising circular is got up with intent to deceive. It is increased in a fashion able angular hand-writing. It bears a cent stamp and has all the outward appearance of a genuine social letter. The householder who receives it turns it over and views the unfamiliar hand-writing with pleasure and uncertainty, wondering who the writer may be. When he opens it and finds himself invited to buy Peach's soap or Munsford's acid phosphate or Snook's custom-made pants he naturally gets mad, and as he throws the circular into the trashy highly resolves that when he has occasion to purchase soap, acid phosphate or pants they will not be the brands manufactured by Messrs. Peach, Munsford and Snook. He feels that he has been imposed upon, and de-

revents it. Thus the advertiser, instead of securing a customer, has made an enemy.

He has wasted his money which, invested in a newspaper advertisement, would have brought him sure returns and has stirred up the wrath of the people whom he seeks to reach.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

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OPINIONS IN BANC.

The Right of Way Question Judicially Discussed.

ERCTION OF A SLAUGHTER HOUSE NEAR DWELLINGS.

Peremptory Writ Ordered in the Case of the St. Louis Insane Asylum—A Suit to Settle the Right of Attaching Creditors—The Dosenbach Case and Numerous Other Cases at Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—In the Supreme Court in banc the following is a list of opinions handed down to-day:

BY BRACE.

A. M. Perkins, respondent, vs. John C. Field, and City of Northport; affirmed.

St. Louis, Keokuk & N. W. Railway Co., appellants, vs. Wm. G. Clark et al., respondents, St. Louis city; proceeding to condemn a right of way for the railroad of plaintiff; reversed and remanded on erroneous ruling of the court.

BY BUREAU.

Hugh Lynch et al., appellants, vs. Daniel Murphy et al., respondents; Jackson County, Suit to enjoin the County Court from appropriating or expending two-thirds of all revenue for county purposes derived from tax on dramshop licenses. The court decides that such an appropriation and expenditure is lawful, thus sustaining the action of the County Court.

In Division No. 2:

The City of St. Louis, respondent, vs. John Howard, appellant. Found guilty of violation of ordinance \$72, which forbids the erection of slaughter houses, etc., within certain distances of dwellings. The court held that the evidence fails to show that defendant had violated the ordinance, as it fails to show that he occupied the house after erection for a slaughter house, and such evidence did not make out a case and was wholly insufficient. All concur. The case is reversed and remanded.

The second case against Howard, wherein he appealed from a fine of \$25 for maintaining a slaughter-house, was reversed and defendant discharged.

Michael W. Dorman et al. vs. Wm. Coon; ejectment for lands in Hickory County; affirmed.

BY GANTT.

State et al. of Thomas G. Plummer, relator, against M. V. Gideon, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Christian County, respondent; praying for a writ to compel clerk to issue subpoenas for certain witnesses, having been indicted for murder in the first degree. Writ awarded.

L. E. Freeman, respondent, Theo. Mamitt and C. B. Wilkinson, appellants, Polk County. An action in ejectment; reversed and remanded.

In Division No. 1:

BY MACARLANE.

State ex rel. City of St. Louis, relator, vs. J. M. Siebert, State Auditor, respondent; petition for writ to compel the State Auditor to draw a warrant in favor of St. Louis for support of Insane Asylum; peremptory writ ordered.

Philip E. Davis, respondent, vs. the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., appellant, action for damages; from Carthage. Reversed and remanded.

In the matter of the assigned estate of Edwards v. Wiegeling, Goddard-Peck et al., respondents; vs. St. Louis Court of Appeals. Affirmed.

John J. McCullough, respondent, vs. St. Louis Court of Appeals. Affirmed.

J. M. Williams, appellant, vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co., respondent; action for damages; from Springfield. Affirmed.

James M. Patrick et al., appellants, vs. G. Blair, Thomas Ward and McManus, respondents; vs. St. Louis & San Fran. Co., respondent. Affirmed.

BY BLACK.

E. S. Jaffray et al., appellant, vs. the H. B. Chalda Co. (a corporation), respondent; Greene County. A suit to settle the rights of attaching creditors. Affirmed.

Ether J. Sutton et al., appellants, vs. Marion Co., respondent; action for partition of land; reversed and remanded with directions.

Jefferson County, respondent, vs. Cordelia V. Peeler et al., respondent; St. Charles County; suit for partition of land; affirmed.

State ex rel. Chas. M. Hunt, relator, vs. Missouri Dept. of Public Instruction, respondent; petition for writ of mandamus compelling the Commissioner to issue both state and city license for one fee; writ denied.

George Siegel et al., appellants, vs. John B. Quigley et al., respondent; suit in equity by judgment creditor; affirmed.

James Brady et al., appellants, Chillicothe; suit in ejectment; affirmed.

BY BARCLAY.

Card vs. Eddy et al., appellant, Action for personal injuries. Affirmed.

Louis B. Haskel, respondent, vs. Wabash Western Railway Co., appellants.Appealed from Clinton, Iowa. Action to recover damages for death of plaintiff's husband. Transferred to Court in Banc.

BY BRACE.

W. H. Howsman, appellant, vs. the Traction Water Co., respondent, Grundy County. Affirmed.

Emma Hashl, respondent, vs. the Wabash Railway Co., St. Charles. Action for damages. John E. Roselle, appellant, vs. Farmers' Bank of Norborne, respondent. An action to recover from the bank; reversed and remanded.

MORON PROGRESSIONS.

Motions passed upon by Division No. 1: Smith vs. C. A. Railway Co.; motion for rehearing overruled.

Church vs. C. A. Railway Co.; motion for rehearing overruled.

Wheeler vs. St. Paul Railway Co.; motion for rehearing sustained; case set at foot of January call; ten days. Dismiss briefs.

Glover vs. Marshall; motion to remand to Kansas City Court of Appeals.

Lamar Water Co. vs. City of Lamar; motion to advance sustained and set at head of April docket.

Ford vs. Fielding; motion for rehearing overruled; motion to transfer to court in banc affirmed.

Ford vs. Fordyce; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

Cassville County vs. Henderson, opinion modified; motion to remand overruled.

McGinnis, a man, ten days. Motion to remand and to file brief in support of motion for rehearing.

State ex rel. vs. Ousley; writ denied.

Holiday vs. Bolen; fifteen days to respond and to file brief in support of motion for rehearing.

State ex rel. vs. Clark; motion to transfer to court in banc overruled.

Moore vs. K. C. F. S. & M.; motion for rehearing overruled; motion to file brief in support of motion for rehearing overruled.

Brady vs. D. S. Bradys; motion for rehearing overruled.

Motion passed upon by Division No. 2:

Smith vs. C. A. Railway Co.; motion for rehearing overruled.

Wheeler vs. St. L. & W. Ry.; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

Campbell vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Co.; motion for rehearing overruled.

E. H. Gurey vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Co.; continued to April term.

S. J. Brittain & Co. vs. W. W. Brady et al.; motion for rehearing overruled.

O'Day vs. Conn; motion to affirm judgment denied.

O. T. Morris et al. vs. City of Westport; motion to advance filed.

Mulherin vs. Simpson; stipulation to perfect the record filed.

Fordyce vs. Fordyce; reply to respondent's motion to dismiss appeal.

State vs. Bolen; respondent's reply to respondent's answer to motion for rehearing filed.

Baker, Harris & Villen vs. G. H. Donaldson et al.; suggestion of diminution and application for leave to file brief in support of motion for rehearing overruled.

Hicks vs. Scottell; stipulation that one set of briefs be printed in both cases, filed and granted.

IN DIVISION NO. 2.

Brown et al. vs. Carrie Baldwin, advanced and set for hearing Jan. 4, 1894.

Sappington et al. vs. Sappington School fund trustees; motion to affirm judgment for respondent, also application for leave to file brief in support of motion for rehearing overruled.

Greely et al. vs. M. P. R. R. Co.; appellant to file full transcript within five days; cause advanced and set for hearing at next sitting for argument.

L. K. & N. W. Railroad Co. vs. Clark et al.; motion for rehearing overruled.

Court in banc and each division adjourned to Jan. 8, 1894.

ERRORS INSTRUCTIONS.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 26.—The case of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Ry. Co., appellant, vs. William G. Clark, respondent, appealed from St. Louis, was today reversed and remanded by court in banc and each division adjourned to Jan. 8, 1894. The case was before the Supreme Court for some time, and will now go to the same route again for settling up the rights of the parties. The reversal will be of peculiar interest to all.

IN COURT IN BANC.

William Schmitz vs. St. L. I., J. M. & S. R. Co.; motion for rehearing overruled.

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ERRORS INSTRUCTIONS.

IN NEW LIGHT

Alex. Sullivan Wants His Name Clear of the Cronin Crime.

He Says He Asked to Be Summoned as a Witness at the Trial.

SHOULD MRS. FOY'S TESTIMONY BE FERRING TO HIM AS FALSE.

Michael Davitt May Yet Figure in the Trial of Detective Coughlin—A Transcript of the Remarkable Story Told by Mrs. Foy to the Jury—Her Statements Clear and Explicit as to Names and Important Facts in the Great Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—In view of the reference to Alexander Sullivan in the testimony of Mrs. Foy, one of the more or less general statement in reference to his never made any statement in reference to his alleged connection with the Cronin case, Mr. Sullivan was called upon to day at his law office and asked why he had never made any denial of knowledge of the taking off of Dr. Cronin. Mr. Sullivan indignantly denied that he had been silent, and said:

"When Cronin was first reported to be missing, I stated repeatedly to reporters and others that I knew nothing concerning his whereabouts. When his body was discovered I expressed regret for his terrible fate, and hope that the guilty ones would be discovered and brought to justice."

"During the Coroner's inquest I requested Mr. John Lane, the well-known reporter, to inform Coroner Hertz that I was willing to testify at the inquest. Mr. Lane informed me that he did so state



Daniel Coughlin.

to Mr. Hertz, but was not called. Later one of the Grand-Judges who investigated the case, Mr. H. H. O'Connor, told me that I did not testify before the Grand-jury. I told him the State's Attorney had concluded that inasmuch as I had no other information to give, I had no obligation to do so. I had permission to state the subject of our conversation to State's Attorney Longenecker. I replied promptly in the negative. Mr. O'Connor then informed me that he had reported the conversation to Mr. Longenecker and had suggested that Mr. Longenecker interrogate me. Mr. Longenecker, he said, declined to do so.

"I am ready now to testify, but am powerless to force my appearance in a cause to which I am not called."

"So far as the FOY woman's testimony refers to me, it is infamously false. She is a liar, a scoundrel, a scoundrel, recently induced to another, the authorship of a discreditable letter which she now purports to have written."

Mr. Sullivan has reference to a letter which Mrs. Foy's testimony says she overheard Coughlin read in which he referred to "Cronin". In the published statement, referred to by Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Foy was credited with saying that this letter was written by Daniel Coughlin. She stand yesterday she swore that Alex Sullivan was the author of the letter urging the removal of Dr. Cronin.

In fact, it was round about the court to-day that Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, may yet figure in the Coughlin trial as a witness, either personally or by a deposition taken in London.



Dr. Cronin.

Friends of Davitt are satisfied of the utter impossibility of his having written such a letter, and he will be asked to make a statement under oath concerning the matter. It is the opinion of the prosecution that he should come here to testify, but it is said the plan is to have him appear in New York, and to admit to the court that he has written the letter, and to withdraw from the conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin, and implicating Alexander Sullivan:

"What is your full name?"
"My name is Michael Davitt."

"Where do you live?"
"I live on Franklin Street."

"Are you the FOY woman? I believe you are."
"Yes, I am."

"How long have you been married, Mrs. Foy?"
"Twenty-one years the 12th of July."

"How many children have you had?"
"None, I am childless living. I have had sixteen altogether."

"Mr. Sullivan: 'Where did you live in 1889?'
"I don't know who the defendant is in this case, Daniel Coughlin."

"Do you know him?"
"No, I don't know him."

"Did you first meet him?"
"Yes, I did."

"Do you know him?"
"Yes, I do."

"Where did you meet him, Mrs. Foy?"
"At Queen's Grove."

"Did you see him after this occasion that you speak of, nine years ago?"
"At my home, 91 Lexington street, early in March, 1889."

Mrs. Foy then testified that she knew Martin Burke and Patrick Cooney (the Fox). They had written her a letter, and she answered to them questions she testified to twice, to Coughlin to his husband in March, 1889, when they had a conference in the room which she did not own.

She spoke about this second visit; what about the third visit?

On the third visit, I stayed in the room longer than usual, and she says: "Listen, won't you get a glass of beer?"

Well, I got some beer for them. Will that do?"

I went in with the beer on a tray and gave them. Then I went to look after my babies in the room.

What happened after you had gotten the beer?"

"We drank it. I stayed in the room looking after the baby, and they were talking when I got up, and then I went to look after my babies in the room.

What did you do when you left the room?"

"I always closed the doors after I left the room."

Mrs. Foy: "You have spoken of a number of visits of mine to the room between the months of March and April, 1889. I will ask you if Dan Coughlin or any of these visits saw anyone in this room?"

"No, he did not."

"I was in the front room. I will ask you if any other person, to your knowledge, took part in secret talks you have spoken of?"

"At the time was Daniel Coughlin there?"

"Yes, and Joseph McKenna."

"I met him in the same time when Daniel Coughlin was with his husband?"

"When did Patrick Cooney first come to your house in 1889?"

"The end of April."

"What was Patrick Cooney doing when he came to your house the first time?"

"The first time he came to my house, they all talked in low tones, and I left the room then."

"What was he doing in the room?"

"My husband closed the door, and they had a private talk."

"When did Patrick Cooney come again; you said that he came there several times?"

"I will ask you when Martin Burke came to your house?"

"Martin Burke came there?"

"He didn't stay long; he spoke to my husband and my husband went to the door with him, and he stayed in the hall talking with him."

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POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING,

SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY.

PAGES 9-16.

HOW RESIGNS.

The Wabash's Vice-President Retires From Active Service.

General Manager Charles M. Hays Appointed to Succeed Him.

THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY THE DIRECTORS WITH REGRETS.

AFTER NEARLY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE WITH THE ROAD Col. How Wishes to Take a Rest—Seems as a Clerk in the Ticket Office—His Successor's Remarkable Career as a Railroad Man.

James Flinham How, Vice-President of the Wabash Railroad system, has resigned his position with the road. He will be succeeded by Chas. M. Hays, General Manager of the road, who will combine this position with that of Vice-President.

Mr. How's resignation was presented to the Board of Directors some time ago and accepted on Friday with many regrets only because it could no longer be refused. Resolutions complimenting Mr. How upon his valuable services were passed. The resignation is to take effect Feb. 1 next.

The past twenty-five years of Mr. How's life have been passed in the service of the Wabash road in one capacity or other. His

postmaster of St. Louis.

from the army, which occurred in the summer of 1864, to join his father's business.

Col. How was a member of the detective staff of the war. He fought in the making of Camp Jackson, the battle of Madrid and Island No. 10 and in the battles of Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Mobile, and in the surrender of Corinth, the Vicksburg campaign, the battle of Lukes' Mountain, the engagements of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, and Kenosha as well as the various other fights of the Atlanta campaign.

Mr. Hays is a member of the G. A. R. and also a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion. On Dec. 2, 1867, he married Miss Eliza A. Eads, the daughter of the distinguished Missouri general.

Mr. How's entire railroad career has been with the Wabash road. He began over twenty-five years ago as a clerk in the ticket office of the Wabash road, rose afterward to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and then to the Wabash West, now the Western Division of the Wabash system. Col. How has been a clerk in the general freight office, paymaster, and has held other positions, giving great satisfaction to his employers. A few years ago, after ten years past, his position has been principally an advisory one. He has been very popular with both fellow officials and employees.

Mr. Hays is a graduate.

Charles M. Hays was born at Rock Island, Ill., May 10, 1846, and entered the railroad service on Nov. 10, 1873, at the age of 17, as clerk in the passenger department of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. His efficiency in railroad work was rewarded by rapid promotions, and in 1875, when he was 19 years old, he became general manager of the Wabash Western Railroad, and two years later was placed in charge of the entire Wabash system.

He has married Miss Clara Gregg, daughter of Wm. H. Gregg of this city. His father was Samuel Hayes, who at one time was postmaster of St. Louis.

JIM-JAMS

Cause an Ex-Leading Lady to Play Strange Pranks.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 23.—Amy Gordon, the ex-leading lady of the "Adonis" company, who has been in jail here with delirium tremens and who attempted to commit suicide by taking chloral, caused another sensation here to-day by threatening to shoot her husband and brother unless the former returned to her. Her husband is organist of the Presbyterian Church.

NO KILLINGS.

The Son of Senator Mills Surrenders His Pistol Permit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Charles H. Mills, son of Senator Roger Q. Mills, to-day surrendered his permit to carry a revolver for thirty days, which was granted on an affidavit that threats of violence had been made against his father.

The young man came into the police court this morning, and pushing his way through the group of habitues in the room walked nervously to the counsel table. He held in his hand the permit which was granted by the Justice of the Peace.

"I come here," said he, "to surrender the permit granted to your honor to carry a pistol for thirty days and I also desire to ask that the bond be canceled."

"The bond will be canceled," interrupted the Judge, "upon the return of the permit."

Still holding the permit in his hand, Mr. Mills continued: "The unpleasant notoriety given the affair through the public press has utterly defeated the purpose in view and makes very unpleasant for the family. The publication of the fact that the permit was issued, he added, "has given everybody the idea that I am a coward and I am permitted to swear, the consequence of anything I might desire to do is prevented and I therefore wish to give up the permit." Mr. Mills demanded over the permit to the Court, and the Justice signed an order relieving the bondsman.

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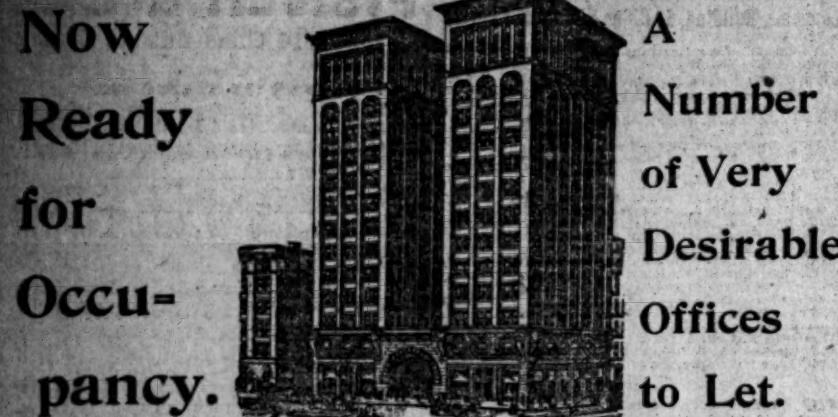
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Union Trust Building.

(Owned by the Imperial Building Co.)

E. C. SIMMONS, President.
J. C. RICHARDSON, Treasurer.
A. L. SHAPLEIGH, Vice-President.
E. GLOAU, Secretary.

Directors: HENRY SEMPLE AMES, OTTO L. MERSMAN, FRANK C. CASE.



Now Ready for Occupancy. A Number of Very Desirable Offices to Let.

Call between 10 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. at room 502 Union Trust Building and give the Secretary the opportunity to show you some of these offices and suites. Telephone 2602.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

Worth \$1.00, FREE to each advertiser whose "Want" in this column amounts to 25 Cents and Book upwards. See list.

FOR SALE—4630 McCaffrey pl., new 4-room brick; 1st floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor; liberal terms; price, \$2,600. Apply 2070 Marcus av.

FOR SALE—Brick residence, 6 rooms, 1st floor, 2nd floor, water, convenient for 2 families. Price \$1,300.00, if sold as is. Add. 4757 Newcomb pl.

FOR SALE—2 small dwellings: one 5-room at 14 Gratiot, one 3-room at 1120 Newcomb. Both have back yards, good basements, and good bargains to suit all times. If you don't believe this inquire of:

J. D. BLANKE, 26th and Cass st., room 409.

Homes in your neighborhood. Olive st., speculations.

ESPEN-SCHIEBEL & CO., 623 Chestnut st.

THUARDIN ST.—210 and 212—semenant property; well rented; will trade for vacant property.

GILALDIN BUILDING, 1107 Chestnut st.

WHAT better Xmas present? All can buy a home in our real estate: the houses in "Greene Place," 10th and 11th, are now for sale. They are among the most attractive houses in the city. The houses are fully 50% larger than houses of similar improvement; take new Case av. electric heat system, etc. Apply 4720 Labadie av.

XMAS, but one a year. Come out to "Greene Place"—today; houses \$1,000 to \$1,500. Call or address Chr. Richter, 609 Hunter st.

FOR SALE—a farm of 240 acres very cheap. Call or address Chr. Richter, 609 Hunter st.

FOR SALE—a good farm of 50 acres in Woodberry County, 10 miles from Sioux City. Call or address H. P. 5364, Magnolia av.

TO INVESTORS.

In Chamberlain Park and Cabane pl. I have some specially fine building lots that are safe investments in them and not very long to wait for the profit if you want a safe and sure money maker. Investigate.

617-618 Walnwright Building.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Worth \$1.00, FREE to each advertiser whose "Want" in this column amounts to 25 Cents and Book upwards. See list.

FOR SALE—A farm of 240 acres very cheap. Call or address Chr. Richter, 609 Hunter st.

FOR SALE—A farm of 50 acres in Woodberry County, 10 miles from Sioux City. Call or address H. P. 5364, Magnolia av.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR SALE—Corner grocery and saloon; must be sold at once. If you want a popular bargain address this office.

FOR SALE—Safe and white collie dog, a month old, male, very handsome and a great pet. Would be a valuable Christmas present for children. Apply 4305 Delairav.

22 lbs. Best Granulated \$1.00

Is George Cousins' Xmas greeting to all his Patrons and undoubtably the Cheapest Sugar in St. Louis; also their celebrated French Coffee, only 25¢ is an excellent gift. Apply 4305 Delairav.

5633 Clemens Av.

\$5,200 will buy 6 rooms and reception hall; bath; room furnaces; city water; gas, etc. No Commiss.

For Sale—Rock Church Parish.

Dwelling of 10 rooms, with 50-foot lot, all block and stone, with kitchen, dining room, and extra room for parlor, property on South Side.

7 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 5th st.

FINE HOMES.

If you want an elegant house I have quite a number in Cabane, Clemens, Thorneys, Hamilton, Hartman, Morton place, etc. Call for \$20,000. Some special bargains. Call for full information.

617-618 Walnwright Building.

HOUSES

In Cabane, Chamberlain, Clemens, Thorneys, Hamilton, Hartman, Morton place, etc. Call for \$20,000. Some special bargains. Call for full information.

617-618 Walnwright Building.

FOR LEASE.

Second floor of building at 709-711 Lucas av.; 40x100 floor space. Elevator service furnished.

Apply to

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Leavenworth st., 10th and 11th. Services every day at 11 a. m. Christmas services. The pastor will preach. Subject: "Contrast Between the Theology and Practice of the Christian Church." Christmas services for both the Protestant and Catholic churches. All are cordially invited to our services.

GOSPEL HALL, 212 W. 12th St.—W. S. Weiser, Evangelist from Texas, will preach the gospel. Meetings held every night at 8 p. m.

LODGE NOTICES.

WILDEY LODGE, NO. 2, I. O. O. F. Members will please attend regular meeting Tuesday evenings at 8 p. m. at the Lodge, 2111 W. 12th. All Odd Fellows invited. By order of the Master, E. C. CARVER, Secretary.

MOUND CITY ENCLAMPMENT NO. 13, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. at the Lodge, 2111 W. 12th. All Odd Fellows invited. By order of the Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment of the United States, you are hereby requested to assemble in the hall of the Grand Encampment of the United States, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Christmas Day, for the purpose of gressing the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as directed by the Grand Commander's order. W. A. HALL, E. 33. Attest: E. C. CARVER, Secretary.

A SYLVIA OF RICHARD DE TREMELAYA Commander, M. K. T.—Attention Sir Knights, wherever dispersed: By order of the Grand Encampment of the United States, you are hereby requested to assemble in the hall of the Grand Encampment of the United States, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Christmas Day, for the purpose of gressing the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as directed by the Grand Commander's order. W. A. HALL, E. 33.

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IT DOES NOT PAY.**SMUGGLING DANGEROUS AND UNPROFITABLE SAYS AN INSPECTOR.**

When I was appointed Inspector of Customs I naturally felt timid at the idea—as I termed it—of "insulting" ladies on their arrival by the presumption that they have on their persons or in their trunks articles which did not appear on their baggage declarations. But I soon overcame this, and, before long, looked on every arrival as an open or secret enemy of Uncle Sam. I think I can justly claim that I have reached a point where I would suspect Joan of Arc if she was in the flesh and attempted to land from a French liner.

A great many amusing experiences have failed to my lot. They were like all such experiences, more amusing when considered afterwards than at the time of the occurrence.

DIAMONDS IN HER SHOE.

An anonymous letter was handed me one day by the Chief of Staff which informed the Government officers that on such and such a steamer, such and such a day, a woman would arrive who would have a number of valuable diamonds in her possession. Precious stones are the easiest things in the world to smuggle, owing to the facility with which they are concealed, and it is more luck than skill that determines their capture. On the arrival of the steamer the woman was pointed out to me and I immediately took possession of my prisoner, determined that nothing should elude my eagle eye. She was highly indignant and then tearful that a respectable woman should be forced under such circumstances to act as she did. I was just a little too tearful and pacified just a grain too much. Innocence is more calm.

But my secret revealed nothing. I shook out her clothes, even at the seams. I unbuttoned, even examined her back hair and stockings—nothing. I was about giving up the search when I heard a noise. I shot in the act of replacing it on her foot, I noticed a peculiar gleam of triumph in her black, beady eyes. She was not a good actress.

I seized that shoe and shook it. Sure enough, there was something wrong about it. The heel was hollow, and the diamonds, one of the larger ones, a plain diamond, never made, were stowed away in that hollow heel. I really felt that the woman ought to be released, but the fact that genius has special privilege, but she was not.

I felt so proud of my seizure that I told my little sister so often that it was disseminated by one of our friends, who informed me that some unmet stones carefully stowed away between a porous plaster work by a man whom he was serving, and who complained of a tooth pain in his side for the production.

A HUNT FOR BALLET COSTUMES.

Another time I was detailed to find some trunks belonging to a celebrated French theatrical company. By a misunderstanding, these trunks had been permitted to land, and it was discovered afterwards that they were filled with costly ballet costumes, two or three hundred in number, brought over by about a dozen girls as "personal effects," to be used in the troupe for the ballet girls hired on this side for the production.

I went to the theater where the "spectacle" was to be produced. I interviewed the manager and the stage manager, and the managers and directors. All to no purpose. Then, like an inspiration, occurred to me that the costumes would have to be found for the ballerinas. A ballerina's costume has got to fit like the paper on the wall or the front rows would be distressingly vacuous.

I accosted a number of men, a number of mistresses, and taking the best of the lot I determined to seek employment at those places as a serving girl. I speak French quite well, and on the strength of my accent I was sent to Mme. [redacted] and addressing her in her native tongue and then saying with great emphasis: "Madame, monsieur est des Parisiens. Les danseuses I'ont emporté." I was dismissed.

Well, to make a long story short, I found out on the dresses, but separated, and stowed them in Mme. [redacted]'s lips. I would often leave her and rush out into the hall, where I made hurried notes, so fearful was I of being discovered. I was not, however, so fortunate as the Government officers had suspected, the dresses were only landed for a short time and were then to be taken back to the ballerinas. I was interested in to do and say, and they came pretty near succeeding in their attempt to rob the Government of a considerable sum in dues and fines.

WHY WOMEN SMUGGLE.

I have often been asked why women smuggle when they are not obliged to do so—that is, non-professional smugglers, and I am forced to confess that my experience leads me to believe that the desire to smuggle is inherent in women. A strictly honest woman who would not pick the grapes that hung over her neighbor's fence seems to lose all moral sense in her dealings with the Government; more than that, she takes a delight in it. She will risk her own safety and health, has been smugged into something twice its value which had been bought, duties paid, and presented with proper credentials. She finds it a thrill to do it, and it is this thrill—this apple taste which from Eden days has rendered the token sweet.

I had an instance of this in the detection of a woman, a professional woman, whose frequent trips to Europe have rendered her a mark for watchfulness by inspectresses. She landed in New York in great excitement, for she had been checked in for a long time. I uncloaked it cannot tell how many yards of silk and satin, and was shocked. Her dress was simply padded with it, her limbs encased in it as if in plaster; she would have been a valuable acquisition to a boudoir.

"What is your price?" she demanded nonchalantly, as I unclad her.

"Madam, I exclaim indignantly, "I have no price. It cannot be bought."

"Oh, come now," she interrupted pleasantly; "that's all very well, but what is it?"

"It is high as you please. I cannot afford to be ruined."

I convinced her only after a long argument that she did not have money enough to buy me, and the consequent punishment fitted her crime.

WHERE THE LINE IS DRAWN.

"But what am I allowed to bring over?" I am often asked by those who are perhaps making their first trip and who really wish to live up to the laws, and yet would bring back articles of wearing apparel, mementoes of their trips, pictures, bric-a-brac, souvenirs, spoons, etc., as personal effects. This question has probably been the cause of many discussions and much chagrin among those who are in touch with the Consular regulations have to deal. The Astor decision (the one affecting the entry of Mrs. Astor's dresses) has been a stickler in the eyes of the public, and the decision in a general way was that a passenger is allowed to enter articles in the class to whatever extent he can afford on the trip, whatever is suitable for the season of the year, according to the position of the owner, but he is allowed to bring in anything in the way of presents or for sale.

Naturally it is hard to determine the standard for a specific law to fit every case. If a society woman returns with her jewels loaded with "creations" from Paris houses, it would be safe to offer to the Government and outcrossing her station, no matter though half of them might be intended for relatives, who had fallen under suspicion, was requested to try on her gowns. Some of them fitted and some did not, and, as she was quite stout and some did not, it was amusing to see her struggles to get them together, and to see the looks of the girls in the customs office. The dressmaker's dress when she laughed.

If a dressmaker or milliner brings back unused goods with crosses, hats, handbags, etc., she is actually required, with a suspicion, which, if not instantly allayed, the goods are seized; then comes a long delay, ending either in the return of the customs officer or the payment of heavy duties and fines.

THE RED TAPE OF IT.

A certain formality has to be followed, by each incoming passenger, which, while disagreeable in its delays, protects the Government and, at the same time, saves the ask-

"SAY YER MINE!"**The Bowery Boy's Love Song.**

Written and Composed for Steve Brodie's New Play, "ON THE BOWERY."

By L. J. POLLAK.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The top staff is labeled 'Tempo di Volta.' The lyrics are as follows:

1. I'm not a deal at mak - in
2. We'll have two lit - tie kids,

love - in high - fa - lit - in' way..... Bot, when I say I'd like ter own yer, Sis - sy, wot yer say?..... We'll go to Mick - ey
own - a lit - tie girl and boy..... An' you shall teach dem man - ners, see! an make dem flip an' sy..... Der boy'll look like his

Chas - cy, he's der lead - er of der Ward..... An' we'll get spliced, me lit - tie dame, if you'll but say der word:..... I'll take yer
mud - der, an' der girl - shell look like me..... An' ev - ery night day'll kneel and pray, "God bless der fam - i - ly;"..... Der girl shell

ter der pic - nics, like der cove wot's stack on yer,..... I'll wear me pants in creas - es, on me jack - et put some fur,..... I
look so pret - ty wid her pug - gy turn - up nose,..... Der boy he'll look so fun - ny in his dad - er's cut - off plot,..... An'

wants yer bad, an' no mis - take; my, how yer eyes do shine..... Oh, won't I suit, me lit - tie beast? oh, my dat yer'll be mine!
when on Sun - days we go out, an' look so wer - ry fine,..... Der Ward's too small, I'll be so proud - oh say dat yer'll be mine!

CHORUS.

For I likes yer style, yer trim an' slick, I loves yer, an' to yer I'll stick; I know I'm blunt, but you're a brisk - ay, Sis - ay, say yer mine!

Repeat Chorus ad lib. D.S.

Copyright, 1893, by Leopold J. Pollak.

NOTE.—Play the treble part of accompaniment 8 va higher than written.

ing and answering of innumerable questions. Each passenger is handed a form of declaration, as follows:

"I, a citizen of _____ residing at _____, a passenger on the steamer _____, do solemnly and truly declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I have the following pieces of baggage: Trunks, _____; bags, _____; or leather packing cases, _____; That such baggage is my property (and that of my wife, who accompanies me on this voyage); that, with the exception of such articles, I have deposited in the steerage an express baggage containing only such writing apparel and other personal effects as are good and lawful for the members of my family (above mentioned)."

"Oh, come now," she interrupted pleasantly; "that's all very well, but what is it?"

"It is high as you please. I cannot afford to be ruined."

I convinced her only after a long argument that she did not have money enough to buy me, and the consequent punishment fitted her crime.

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A certain formality has to be followed, by each incoming passenger, which, while disagreeable in its delays, protects the Government and, at the same time, saves the ask-

onal effects" and who, when called to explain how it happened that they were part of her "trousseau," produced a willing victim, who, for a small amount, was induced to leave her from her dilemma. Here is a beautiful metal cup and saucer, repousse, given by a south American gallant to a fair lady, or a youth, who accompanied me on this voyage; that is, with the exception of such articles, I have deposited in the steerage an express baggage containing only such writing apparel and other personal effects as are good and lawful for the members of my family (above mentioned).

Looking at them, one asks anew: "Does it pay to smuggle?" GERTHUE F. LYNCH.
New York, Dec. 21.

BISMARCK AT HOME.

Pen Pictures of the Old Iron Chancellor in His Moments of Leisure.

From the Century Magazine.

After coffee and cigars had been passed, Bismarck's long pipe, with its chin bowl decorated with the family coat of arms, was brought to him and lighted. A small table at his side held long, queer matches, a small rod and other pipe appurtenances, all of which were from time to time used. Never had I seen the process of smoking require so much labor and care as that of Bismarck. He never smoked before each of the patches, or platforms. These were carried on the shoulders of four stalwart brothers of the order, assisted by four men in civil dress, and a fourth, a negro, who accompanied them around their foreheads, a white soutane, blue sash and variegated capes, marred here and there by patches of the patches, or platforms. 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GOOD VS. REASON.

The Strange Tragedy That Occurred in Atlanta, Ga.

WILL JENNINGS KILLED HIS SISTER-IN-LAW WITHOUT APPARENT CAUSE.

Attempted Criminal Assault—A Crook Done For—Desperate Stabbers—Charred With a Wreck—Black Desperado Killed—Mysteriously Missing—The Criminal Record.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—A telegram has been received from Chief of Police Rose of Anderson, S. C., announcing the arrest at Anderson of Will Jennings, wanted in Atlanta for murder. Jennings killed his sister-in-law, Mary Campbell, two months ago for no reason that has ever yet been discovered.

The tragedy was one of the strangest that Atlanta criminal annals has ever known. The killing occurred in an alley of Grant street about 1 o'clock in the morning, and was witnessed by only one person, a young woman who lived next door, and had dropped into the Campbell cottage before breakfast for a chat with the woman who was killed.

The husband of the Campbell woman was employed in the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and Jennings, his half brother, who was also a railroad man, but was suffering at the time from a broken leg, was boarding with him. He spent the night before the killing at the Campbell house. The next morning awhile after breakfast he killed Mary Campbell. He left before any one was attracted to the scene.

Several days ago Chief Connally received a communication from Anderson asking about Jennings. He reported giving all the facts about the killing and asking that Jennings be arrested. Arrangements for bringing Jennings back to Atlanta will be made at once.

To Steal Ruth Cleveland.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—Further search has been made to-day to locate R. E. Moore, the writer of the kidnapping letters addressed to Ruth Cleveland, but with definite results. He appears to have been born at Toledo and Minneapolis this month, and the coming of age of the kidnappers. The man who it is thought left the letters has been traced to some distance eastward but cannot be found. The letters were written to the police departments by determined parties, though probably cranks. Several suspicious parties have been reported, but none of them can be identified. The general suspicion is tall, dark, of nervous action, and evidently of unbalanced temperament.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

SEALDALE, Mo., Dec. 22.—An attempt was made at noon to-day to rob the Farmers' Bank at Green Ridge, Mo., near Sedalia. A horseman rode up to the bank, tied his horse and entered the building. He was alone at the time and when the robber threw down his coat revolver the cashier fled into a rear retreat through a rear door.

The robber, evidently thinking that an alarm would be given, mounted his horse and dashed away through the darkness. It was assumed that the horse which he was riding had been stolen from a farmer, who was in pursuit. The rider reached the town of the horse and had just arrived. He saw his horse and immediately began the chase. In a short time a hundred men armed men joined him.

He did not offer to shoot unless he was attacked. The robber got away, but was captured a few hours later. He was tried for horse-stealing and sentenced to jail for two years. He is all colored. A pistol was pushed against him. He was released on bail and is now in prison.

He refuses to talk much concerning himself. He gives the name of Ed Smith, and says that at one time he was employed as a painter in the M. K. & T. shops at Denison, Tex.

Liberated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 22.—Early this morning a gang of fifty men overpowered the jailer at Russellville, Franklin County, broke down the jail doors and liberated Dick and Lee Sides, two alleged murderers. Several other prisoners escaped in the confusion. The jailer, however, got away leaving a quiet state of affairs, leaving the jailer handcuffed and tied by the legs. The jailer was discovered at noon of day and a posse of men were sent out but the gang had the start and their capture is not looked for.

In a shooting melee at Guin, Marion County, several months ago the sides boys killed Postmaster Kirk, of that place. They were captured sometime afterward and sent to the penitentiary. Two weeks ago their friends made an attempt to liberate them, but the jailer was apprised and met the attack by the captain of the guard. The sides are notorious outlaws and will be taken only with trouble.

The Deadly Rubber Pipe.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—A crank attempted to kill Silas Walbridge, a wealthy real estate dealer, in his office to-day. He had been loitering around the building until he saw Mr. Walbridge enter his office.

Mr. Walbridge turned to the hat rack he was hit on the head with a piece of rubber pipe, in which was concealed a stick of dynamite. The two sides boys, who are about 20 years old, finally got the weapon away from his assailant. The crank fled through the door and was lost in the crowd of people who crowded the office. Mr. Walbridge's head was badly cut, and wounded by the loss of blood he was taken to his home. Detectives are scouring the city and surrounding country for the two sides in seeking capture. His motive was evidently murder and robbery.

Exonerated.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 22.—A. H. Pilla, who surrendered himself to the police yesterday and admitted that he had shot and killed two confidence men, Blum and Meyers, was to-day exonerated by the Coroner's Jury. He told his story in detail and the jury promptly returned with a verdict exonerating him and after a month's search his relatives have given up for dead. As the missing man always carried a considerable sum of money it is feared that he has been robbed and murdered.

Robbed the Mass.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Ex-Prof. Martin G. O'Grady of Notre Dame University is mysteriously missing and after a month's search his relatives have given up for dead.

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A MYSTERY

The Murder of Lieut. Hambrough
Not Explained by the Trial.

His Suspected Tutor Released on a Verdict of "Not Proven."

ONE OF THE GREATEST CRIMINAL TRIALS IN SCOTTISH JURISDICTION

Circumstantial Evidence Showing That Monsion and His Wife Had Taken Out American Insurance Policies on the Life of the Young Man Who Was Fatally Shot in Scotland.

Friday with a verdict of "not proven," the trial of Alfred J. Monsion, charged with the murder of Lieut. Hambrough, closed at Edinburgh, Scotland, leaving the mysterious crime still a mystery.

The dead Lieut. Hambrough connected with a leading business house of London and New York, was heir to a large estate upon coming of age. Alfred John Monsion, the accused, was tutor to Hambrough.

Young Hambrough, who would have come into his estate this year, was a Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment.

Monsion devoted himself to the turf, and horses were his rule. In this way Monsion came in contact with Scott Davis, the witness for whom the English police have searched two continents in vain.

The mystery has an American end. In the Mutual Life Insurance of New York, Monsion, not long before the tragedy, took out two policies for \$50,000 each upon Hambrough's life, of which Mrs. Monsion was the beneficiary. He also negotiated with other companies for insurance upon the life of Hambrough, with Mrs. Monsion as beneficiary, to a amount aggregating more than \$50,000. Being bankrupt, Monsion could not have collected on either of these policies.

It was known that when pressed by creditors he had sold many of the near future. The presumption was that he had the murder and the collection of the insurance money then in mind.

Young Hambrough, who was his rule, with all its 110 acres, he had taken "for the shooting season," and was negotiating for its purchase.

"Why, certainly," replied he. "Field was merely placed in the institution until such time as we could get him to stand trial or not. He will have to stand trial now."

"Will you have him brought to the city?"

"No, that will be done by Justice Van Brunt, the appropriate authority. He will be here soon for the transfer of Field within the jurisdiction of the Court. There are five indictments hanging over him, and he has two of them, one each with a grand jury, and three with a petit jury, and the most rigorous has failed to find him guilty. Monsion and

Bull have agreed to let him go. They have agreed on an engine of a steam launch which had been bought, and only and come Ardiamont House, a day or two before, the trial. Monsion and his wife were close in intimacy.

A point in favor of Monsion was the natural nature of the killing, as it was police.

If the insurance money was

the motive of the crime, it was argued that the murderer would have been delayed until the trial, when he would have paid off.

"The killing was a result of unparallelled folly for a man planning a murder to actually hire a ruffian to commit the crime. Yet that is what it is thought Monsion did."

The Scott Davis, Harry E. Hart, and De Be, accompanied Monsion into the wood at the time the fatal shot was fired and disappeared with him, leaving in the woods degree and three with grand larceny, and four of which resulted from the failure of Field to pay his debts.

The senior member, on Nov. 27, 1891, the first indictment was found on Dec. 15, 1891, the second on Dec. 16, and the third on the Union Pacific Denver & Gulf Railway. The second was found three days later and charges him with forging bills of lading. When he was found on Dec. 18, 1891, he was grand larceny for the theft of stock certificates of the Edward W. D. Rutledge, on Feb. 18, 1892, charging forgery of bills of lading. He was placed on trial to test his safety before Justice Van Brunt on Feb. 23, 1892, and he ought to go to an institution, and he left the Law Street Jail for Buffalo on March 25, 1892.

WANTED TO DROWN HIM. He was charged with this attempted murder in the indictment, which said that he had made a hole in the bottom of the boat, then plied the hole, and that at night, while he and Hambrough were in the boat fishing in Ardiamont Bay, in the month of November, 1891, Monsion, who was an expert swimmer, while Hambrough could not swim, Scott was with him at the time.

The boy in the boat, showing the hole, was put in evidence, and Donald McEllar, who owned the boat, testified that he never saw the boat until it came back after the sergeant's death. John Tweed, the lumber buyer, testified that he had heard two screams on the night of Aug. 9, while fishing in Ardiamont Bay, and that he heard the shots of fishermen. Monsion, before his arrest, described this boat affair as an "accident," saying the boat had capsized and pulled it to the shore, thereby saving Hambrough's life.

Officers of various insurance companies took up the responsibility of paying the expenses of the defense, and by her husband for protection on Hambrough's life, varying from \$75,000 to \$200,000. It is claimed that Hambrough saved her \$200,000 in his papers, his records of education and advances made by her.

The defense established by experts that the gun was fired directly after the pulling of the trigger when the victim dragged his gun after him. By showing the apparent difference between the fact that the sergeant's gun was dropped the boy had cut off cutting it a doubt was raised. It was also shown that the continuation of the pursuit of the sergeant was a violation of law, and that he would have his living. After an hour's deliberation a verdict of "not proven" was returned.

A MATTER OF SANITY.

Edward M. Field, charged with Fraud Between Hospital and Jail.

New York, Dec. 23.—Edward M. Field, who has been confined in the State hospital for the insane at Buffalo since March 25, 1892, is declared to be a sane man and will be brought to this city to stand trial on the indictments which followed the failure of the firm of Field, Linley, Wieslers & Co. in 1891.

J. B. Andrews, Superintendent of the institution where he has been detained, has addressed a letter to Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, which the latter received yesterday and sent to District Attorney Noll. In this letter Dr. Andrews declares that Field has recovered from his insanity. The fact that Field's condition was improved is due to the fact that he has been given a chance to earn his living.

Dr. Andrews acknowledged the fact, but would express no opinion as to when Field would be well. The letter was as follows:

"In accordance with your order of March 25, 1892, committing Edward M. Field to the State Hospital, Buffalo, there to be safe to society, and to be under constant medical supervision of the medical director, I have the honor to report that he has recovered from his insanity and is now a good man, and is in charge of a commission officer.

The fact that Field's condition was improved is due to the fact that he has been given a chance to earn his living.

"I have a strong suspicion that he is a man planning a murder to actually hire a ruffian to commit the crime. Yet that is what it is thought Monsion did."

The Scott Davis, Harry E. Hart, and De Be, accompanied Monsion into the wood at the time the fatal shot was fired and disappeared with him, leaving in the woods degree and three with grand larceny, and four of which resulted from the failure of Field to pay his debts.

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WINTER WHEAT.

Reports From the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri.

TOLEDO, Dec. 25.—Over 8,000 grain men and millers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri have responded to the circular letters issued by C. A. King & Co. The respondents raise at least two-thirds of the entire winter wheat crop. Each State reports a smaller acreage than last year. Missouri has nearly one-fourth less, Missouri one-fifth, these showing the greatest decrease.

The crop goes into winter in good condition. Some sections say it was a little dry for the late sown. Six hundred and thirty-five report the prospect excellent; 1,230 good; 100 fair; 100 poor, and only 50 say it has a very poor start.

The reports show that about three-eighths of the wheat in the field is in a short and still柔弱的 condition, and interior millers' hands in the six states.

Half of the reports say that the reserves are good, though some are not so good as last year. Missouri has somewhat more, while Kansas and Missouri will grid most of their surplus, and Illinois and Indiana will have a fair surplus for shipment.

The old lady and her colored boy reached the boat about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She was in a state of collapse, having fainted. The captain's wife and nieces were on board and he introduced his visitor to them and they entertained her. After supper she was to return home, but her health had prevailed upon her to remain until morning.

As she was fatigued with new surroundings, the captain and his wife took her to their cabin, the House Marine Captain was interviewing her driver about the prisoners, the strength of the rebels, and the number of rebels in the city.

The negro answered all questions and promised to guide the cavalry to the place.

They marched all night, and after daylight found the rebels eating their breakfast, and recaptured the rebels taking place in the cabin, the negro was fatigued with new surroundings, the captain and his wife took her to their cabin, the House Marine Captain was interviewing her driver about the prisoners, the strength of the rebels, and the number of rebels in the city.

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IN THE DAYS OF '76.

Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker's Able Defense of the Puritans.

RESPONSE TO A TOAST AT THE SHERRY DINNER ON FOREFATHERS' DAY.

An Able Exposition of the Stern but Pure Spirit of the Men Who Laid the Corner Stone of the Greatest Nation the Sun Ever Shone Upon—A Record of Their Many and Noble Deeds—Their History Stands for Freedom.

New York, Dec. 21.—Last night's dinner of the New England anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was conspicuous in that the speeches of those who responded to the several toasts reached a higher level in point of sentiment and seriousness of rhetoric than has marked many like assemblies in years past. The dinner was given at Sherry's. The first toast of the evening, "Forefathers' Day," was responded to by Rev. Dr. Melanchthon Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y. He is a man of fine presence and an orator of much force. His address was a positive sensation and its matter was such as to quite eclipse Charles Dudley Warner's response to "The Pilgrim," which had been looked for as the leading event.

A certain sea Captain wrote in his log, the speaker said, "The first mate was drunk all day." But, protested that officer, "It is true" asked the Captain, "then let it stand."

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They were men of like passion with ourselves. We do not worship them, but we revere them. We do not organize them, but we follow them. They loved their land and their language. The white hills of Devon were in their hearts, as we saw of old England, but they despised a better country. And so, holding the fireside sacred, and calling their babies after the sons of the New, they wedded and wept and were married and wrought and worshipped. With sublime unconsciousness they were shaping institutions of state, and without always affirming the ideals which are the base of these institutions and without which can neither understand nor support them.

For great leader, we do believe we will become, God helping us; we will not become the acolytes of our system, but we shall not become the slaves of it. The Potomac shall not become an arm of the Tiber. We need no larger infusion of purest oil from the political lamp of serviceable Satellites and satellites learn that the American eagle is not the kind of hawk that took him. We stand for free speech, freedom of the press, and free schools.

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MISSOURI NOTES.

Some Important Discoveries in Several Counties—Personal Notes.

Douglas County, the home of the Alsups, is called upon to pay a judgment of the United States Court for \$4,700 on uncancelled county bonds said to have been paid and stolen when the Court-house was fired in 1888. The judgment was in favor of an alleged innocent holder.

Miss Lee Carter of Dexter is meeting with considerable success and encouragement in Southeast Missouri, lecturing on temperance and politics. The privilege of women voting, as recently given in Colorado, she thinks, should be extended to Missouri.

A five-pound draft was received yesterday at the office of the Bank drawn by the Standard of the extreme southern part of Africa, in payment for fruit trees shipped to there from Jasper County.

City Attorney R. D. Stevens, however, thought it different, and got it back.

"It is your holiness, we haven't service."

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The State Auditor has already cost the Government \$2,000 to secure the bonds from the encroachments of the river. The River Commission thinks it will require \$75,000 to repair the damage, and has suggested to the Legislature a bill to appropriate the sum for that purpose, and has suggested to the Legislature a bill to appropriate the sum for that purpose.

The Clarene Courier states that there is a pretty strong sentiment in North Missouri in favor of the adoption of the 14th Amendment.

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HELD ALL OFFICES

Mayor Charles Castello Was Universal Ruler of Florissant.

MAYOR, JUSTICE, NOTARY, SCHOOL DIRECTOR AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.

The Residents of the Ancient French Town Find That Dead Men's Shoes Are Hard to Fill—The Squabbles Over Mr. Castello's Offices—No Election for a New Mayor in January.

The Town Council of Florissant held a special meeting last night and passed a resolution instructing Acting Mayor Leon de Lisle to issue a proclamation calling an election in January to select an executive to fill the unexpired portion of the late Mayor Charles Castello. This was only done after several days' discussion. Three days after Col. Castello's death the Council met and chose Councilman Leon de Lisle as Mayor pro tem. Col. de Lisle accepted the honor, was sworn in as Acting Mayor and announced that he would remain at the municipal helm until his permanent successor should be chosen at the spring election.

A successor to Mr. Castello as president of the Firemen's Building and Loan Association will be chosen at that body's next meeting, Jan. 8.

At the regular meeting of the corporation it is decided that Mr. Belleville, the new Mayor, and Mr. Greiss, the new Notary, are all saloon-keepers.

merely a Democrat. This liquor license business is only a trumped-up charge. I have here a copy of the St. Louis Star, October 1, 1892, written under my name, and signed by Wenzelker, and I add, I have a saloon again until Jan. 1, October. Then I paid my license fees for six months. I am still in office. The Star says: "The late Mayor, Charles Castello, has been succeeded by Mr. Wenzelker, and I add, I have a saloon down to 1775. What, then, can we perceive the marvelous power of true Britishism to assert itself? Is there greater evidence of the truth of new ideas than to self realization? This great impulse has done what it was left hitherto that it might do. It has outlived itself.

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A Christmas Offering Which Will Long Be Remembered.

Fills the Stocking, Fills the Mind, Fills the Heart,

A gift which will be welcomed
and appreciated by all who have
seen the Fair.

256 Views in the Collection 256

Eighty Issued to Date.

It is a good descriptive history as
well as a pictorial panorama of the
Great Fair.

WHAT THE FIRST FOUR PORTFOLIOS CONTAIN

NO. 1.

Front View Administration Building.
Woman's Building.
The Peristyle.
Transportation Building.
Golden Doorway Transportation Building.
Horticultural Building.
Columbian Fountain.
Convent of La Rabida.
Brazilian Building.
Sculpture—Night and Morning.
Painting—Psyche.
Sculpture—Ceres.
Statuary—The Four Races.
Midway Plaisance from the Ferris Wheel.
Persian Sword Dance.
Statue of the Republic.

NO. 2.

Moonlight on the Lagoons.
Illinois State Building.
Cereal Picture—Illinois Building.
Ferris Wheel.
Shaft of Ferris Wheel.
Daniel Webster's Plow.
Gladstone's Ax.
New York Building.
Pennsylvania Building.
Liberty Bell of Oranges.
New Liberty Bell.
Electricity Building.
Mining Building.
Michigan's Mining Exhibit.
Ohio's Agricultural Exhibit.
Mammoth Electroliter in Liberal Arts.

NO. 3.

Emergency Crew.
Movable Sidewalk.
Cold-Storage House Burning.
Making the Angels.
Machinery Hall Statues.
Horticultural Hall Dome.
Interior View of Dome.
Some Columbian Guards.
Chinese Joss House.
Ruins of Alxmel.
African Bimba.
Hunters' Cabin.
Viking Ship.
Connecticut Agriculture.
Ontario Agriculture.
Oklahoma Agriculture.

NO. 4.

The Court of Honor.
Statues on Machinery Hall.
Palace of Mechanical Arts.
California's Building.
Floral Statue in California Building.
The Esquimau Village.
The Ostrich Farm.
German Castle in German Village.
East Portal of Administration Building.
Grand Entrance, Austrian Section.
Bird's-Eye View of Austrian Section.
On the South Lagoon.
The Colonade.
Statues of French Republic.
Victoria House.
The Albert Memorial.

Contents of No. Five.

{ Germany's Magnificent Building—Under the Administration Dome—The Columbian Illumination
Grand Basin from the Peristyle—Looking north across Grand Plaza—The John Bull
Train—Celebrated locomotive, "Lord of the Isles"—The Javanese Orchestra
Interior of the Javanese Village—Curious sawlog exhibit—Picturesque
wind-mill exhibit—The silver column of Atlas—Liberal Arts
Building—Chicago Day—Pennsylvania's Agricultural
Pavilion—Fine display of French Furniture
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HOW TO GET THEM.

Clip a Coupon from the upper right-hand corner of the first page of a **SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH** and present it at any of the Branch Depots, here named, with 10 cts, and get Art Portfolio No. 5.

Any Back Number

IN THE SIERRAS.

TWO YOUNG COLLEGIANS HUNT DEER
AND BEARS FOR SIX WEEKS.

Written for the **SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH**.

The adventures of the young men who were lost in the mountains in Idaho while on a hunting trip recently aroused deep interest in that country, where deer and bears abound. In this connection, the following letter from a young collegian, attending the University of California, who made a trip over the Sierras a short time ago with another young man, will be read with interest.

James U. Smith is about 20 years old, a son of Timothy B. Smith, a ranchman of Esmeralda County, Nevada. He started from the college to his home, and passed through adventures which would have discouraged a youth of less energy and pluck. He writes about the trip to his uncle, and tells how he and a companion were lost in the mountains, and how they killed a deer and a bear for food. Here is the letter:

THE LETTER.

"After preparing everything we could here, such as pemmican, bacon, or packing, and the girth and ropes necessary for packing, and after securing some firearms of large caliber, we took the steamer for Stockton, whence we were to start on our expedition. Here we could find no jacks, or burros, that would at all answer, but we nevertheless bought our provisions, and sent everything we did not need at the time ahead by freight to Oakland on the cars, and 'stamped it' in earnest along the railroad.

"We could not find a burro until we reached Chinese Camp, at the edge of the mountains, and sixty miles from Stockton. Chinese Camp is one of those old worked-out places diggings one finds so frequently along the foot hills of California Mountains, especially in that middle section. The canyon, for about a mile in length, and a quarter in width, is covered with mounds of gravel and sand, and the drifts under them are very thick. The mounds are mostly grassed over, and one does not require much effort to imagine them the graves of some race of giants who had formerly held sway in those parts. It is safe to say that it is the burial-ground of many gigantic hopes. The town was but just above the diggings, under that they could get game later. It must have contained 500 to 6,000 people, but now I doubt if twenty persons live there the year around. One day followed the next, and we were worn out to the bone. We pictured to us some of the scenes, with gravel paying from 75 cents to \$1.50 a pan, men were literally buried in the drifts, and might have saved themselves from their trouble, because the gamblers, and especially the press, cast suspicion at them.

"When I started back to camp I did not follow my trail exactly, trying to find a more direct route over the last mile I had gone. In doing this, as I went along, I found a trail, and more or less right and did not intercept the trail as I expected. I experienced for a

time the feelings of bewilderment that so dominate the judgment of one who is lost in the mountains. I felt perfectly confident of finding myself in time, but could not endure the suspense any longer, my mind was getting worse, my companion, I would probably start after me and get lost forever. After an hour or so I was at once a portion of the trail, and I followed it. We camped, but my impression was that I would have to be near three miles before reaching the camp. This was not so, however, as I got to the right of the trail, and after following that the following of the creek would be slow, hard work, owing to the brush, and uneven ground, so we had to go back, and soon recognized a small mountain meadow which I had crossed in the morning, and which was not far from the trail, and after following that we were near Lake Tenaya, and fortunately we were near Lake Tenaya, and succeeded in reaching a big cabin which was old-fashioned fireplace, and in the front of the door was a snow bank four feet deep, and a large pile of brush and plenty of smaller wood, and built a roaring fire. Then we had to wait for the snow to melt, but fortunately that it would not be a long time, and so we had to camp out. It was not a long time, but about two hours, and we were ready to camp.

"On the next day an early start put us well on our way before the sun had got very high. About an hour and a half brought us to the end of the trail I had made, and from there we began to walk, and go over the snow, but about two o'clock in the afternoon we had to stop, and my companion just on the point of going out again.

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORLDS.

Harry N. Mayo, a son of Wm. H. Mayo, Masonic Grand Secretary of this city, and a graduate of Washington University, who has been a student of mathematics, chemistry and mineralogy, has invented a device at Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, which is covered and recently patented a device intended to be used on trolley and other wires carrying a deadly current of electricity, which is said to prevent the loss of life and property so frequently occurring in all large cities by the inevitable breaking of the trolley-wire. The following is a description of the device:

It is found that trolley-wires usually break near the place where they are hung to the ground, or to trees, etc., and that in this case it is readily seen that there is any mode of communicating the electricity from

tremendously attenuated mercurovapor, together with a little liquid mercury. On pouring liquid air into the inner flask its outer surface is rapidly covered with a mercury film of extreme thinness, forming a reflecting mirror to the radiant heat. As soon as this is formed the whole apparatus is packed in solid carbonic acid, which is applied to the mirror to radiate heat. The American Society of Civil Engineers adopted the twenty-four hour clock face sometime ago.

The Capsizing of a Torpedo Boat.

A Gibraltar correspondent of the London *Daily Graphic*, describing the recent accident to the Rodney's torpedo boat, says: "She had just fired a torpedo, when, for some reason which has yet to be explained, she suddenly capsized. Most of the occupants were thrown overboard, but the stoker, who was at his post, remained unharmed, and eventually went down with the boat, which sank in about ten minutes. On being recovered, he was found to be uninjured, though severely shaken, and continued to revolve with spasmodic efforts, and steam issued from the sides of the vessel. The crew were seen to be swimming about on the bottom of the boat, and onlookers expected every moment to see the drowning of the boatmen. The boat apparently went down like a stone, like the Victoria, without an explosion. It was, in fact, a miniature Victoria accident, with the difference that the Rodney did not sink, and the crew were soon on the scene and every one was picked up except the stoker."

Harvard at the Top.

The highest meteorological station in the world is said to that at Charchani, near Arequipa, which is 18,600 feet above sea level, and is situated just below the permanent snow-line. The Harvard College Observatory at Arequipa is 8,000 feet above the sea, and is not more than 100 feet above the 12,000 foot mark. The ascent is made by the aid of a mule, in about eight hours. The station is equipped with self-recording thermometers and barometers, and the results of the observations are to be published in the annals of the Harvard College Observatory.

The Twenty-Four Hour Clock Face.

On Dec. 1 Italy adopted the time of Central Europe. All the Italian timetables have, by order of the Minister of Public Works, been printed with the hours from twelve to twenty-four, running from midnight to midnight. Railway clocks have also been modified, and the hours from thirteen to twenty-four printed in large characters in a circle around the dial, so that the time can be easily read.

At the Paris Exhibition, in 1867, Sig. G. Jervis, the agent of the Royal Industrial Museum of Turin, exhibited a device having a double row of hours, the higher figures being placed on the exterior circles in account of the greater space there available.

SIDE-TRACKED THE MULE.

The Trolley Successfully Used on the Erie Canal.

Special correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, New York, Dec. 21.—The trolley has forced the street car horse out of business, and now the canal mule is about to lose his job. The recent successful experiment on the Erie Canal, near this city, convinced Gov. Flower that the trolley-wire is the best mode of propulsion for canal boats yet tried. Within a short time a span approximating four miles an hour was attained, and the Hawley passed under the low bridge and into Lock 60, where the trolley-wire was cut. In the lock Gov. Flower made a little speech, in which he said:

"In 1829, when DeWitt Clinton started from Buffalo for Albany on a canal boat he had a military escort, but there was no elec-

tricity, nor was there any telegraph. One of the wires was connected with the feeder of a street railway, running near the tow-path, and the return line was connected with the track."

The trolley was provided by Gen. Flower and the party of State officers arrived. When the Hawley was lined up under the trolley wires the Governor, at a signal from the electrician, sent a short circuit through the Hawley. The first standard canal boat ever propelled by electricity began to move against the wind and current, and the Hawley passed under the low bridge and into Lock 60, where the trolley-wire was cut. In the lock Gov. Flower made a little speech, in which he said:

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ON ALL SIDES.

The State of Trade Emphasizes the Business Depression.

Holiday Buyers in the Large Cities Make Very Meager Purchases.

EVERY EVIDENCE THAT HARD TIMES ARE AT HAND THIS WINTER.

At Least One-Tenth of the Willing Workers Now Have No Employment—Wall Street A Live to the Changed Condition of Trade and Speculation—Two Great Questions to Be Discussed at Yesterday's Dealings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The approach of Christmas has only emphasized the business depression. The retail trade of last week will not equal any part of the total of same week last year. This is not only true in New York, but in all large cities of the country where New York merchants have interests. The army of unemployed is growing. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore, the idle have been counted. The result shows that in these centers at least one-tenth of the whole number of willing workers can not find work. It is probable that the average cut on wages of the remainder equals 20 per cent. In some centers not only have forces been reduced and wages cut, but men are paid half in cash and half in non-negotiable paper. Investors are cheaper than ever. They will risk nothing to relieve the depression. Prices are getting lower every day. Even rents are being affected. Wall street has made up its mind that hard times are ahead, and the contingent which always profits by public misfortune is growing fast.

The Christmas season of '93 will never be passed among the happy memories of Wall street. In the days of the prosperity of the country who center around the Stock Exchange there is a ring of mockery in the traditional cheer and good feeling associated with the period. If there is perchance a ray of hope anywhere in the situation it is so obscured by clouds of financial and business distress that its existence is doubted and denied.

Pessimism reigns everywhere and the gloom is generally distributed. There is, to be sure, a small contingent of speculative cynics who are probably making money out of the general condition of things' prosperity, but this class is small and scarcely important that its severity does not infuse the least malaise into the general depression.

Great numbers of men are still often prosperous when the remainder of the country is plunged into profound gloom, but they do not always引起 sympathy from the rest of the world.

If during the week there has developed a slight increase in activity, it has to a great extent been due to a close of the market, or to those where margins have been exhausted, and this is a kind of profit no broker cares much about. The depression would be more serious if it were not for the fact that the more Sherman laws to repeal, and if there were the street could be rather cynical about getting back into business.

The general situation whose views are colored by the sentiment of the exchange, although it is not clear, is also bad. The Congress for consideration and will, no doubt, remain there for some time to come. Pending the action of the Senate, quietness, stagnation, and shrinks finance, unsettled, and a condition of partial paralysis extends from one end of the land to the other. The country is in a state of uncertainty, the worst it has to set along with, and business will adapt itself to conditions. It will not progress or develop, however, when it cannot see what is to be done.

A hand to mouth basis of trade is good for neither manufacturer nor consumer, but possibly better than the complete standstill within the limit within which the country's trade is to be conducted. A lower range of prices after a panic than that established by the panic of 1857, is the only way in which observers of the course of stock values are familiar. After a succession of upward spurts, the basis of trade has declined, set in which always establish a lower range that from which the upward movement starts. In October, when the disposition of these matters may prove beneficial they must be effected without unnecessary delay. The country's trade has already submitted to Congress such recommendations as he considers necessary to a proper fulfillment of his duties.

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The average is thus ten points above that

of the panic. Generalizations are rarely trustworthy, but for those who consider it is not a bad conclusion to start. In the meantime it may be worth while remem-bering that at this time last year, when the depression was at its height, the presidential election had made considerable progress, the average price of the same stocks was 15 points higher. The market interest in the country was then bad, due only to the sinister developments of the time. The collapse in New England stock, the coming of the panic, the failure of the Bank of the Commonwealth, the failure of the St. Nicholas Bank, and rumors affecting other institutions growing out of that event, were all to fall in with the combination whose influence is all to one end.

The market interest in the country is now

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THE IRISH BRONTES

DELIGHTFUL ROMANCE OF HUGH, CHARLES, AND LOUISE BRONTE'S GRANDFATHER.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The bibliography of the Brontes has been added to by Dr. William Wright, who has written a book on "The Brontes in Ireland," and taken back to the grandparent of the remarkable girls who have interested the world. The book is a painstaking and, in the main, a very interesting attempt to trace the genesis of the Bronte genius in the Irish grandfather, Hugh Bronte.

He says he has been accumulating his data for more than a quarter of a century, and when a child he came into contact with the Irish Brontes, and was even then startled by their genius before any literary work had made them famous in England. His first nurse lived within a quarter of a mile of their home, and overflowed with wild tales regarding them. His first teacher was the Rev. William McAllister of Finard, near Newry, and the author, as a child, had often listened to his accounts of the adventures and sufferings of Grandfather Hugh Bronte.

"It thus happened," says Dr. Wright,

"that I knew whole chapters of the Bronte novels before a line of them had been penned at Haworth."

Hugh Bronte, the father of Patrick and John, the parents of the famous novelist, does, indeed, step out of life in Dr. Wright's pages with all the fascination of romance. When an infant he was given up by his father to a heartless brother-in-law, who appears to be one of those irredeemable scoundrels that the tenant and spy system of Ireland produces. His infancy is a history of harsh words and blows. He had but one friend in the world, and that was a dog who slept with him under the hedge and shared with him his contumely and his joy. Persecuted, beaten, starved

and maimed he often fell upon his knees sobbed out in the cold sheepfold: "O let me die."

He was 15 when he turned upon his guard; and his overseer was open and desperate. He was nearly buried in the latrine square, flogged, flogged, and then stripping him of his clothes, plunged into the Boyne and swam out of reach of his persecutor. He was then set out penniless and hungry, but not hopeless, to seek his fortune, and he was not long in finding it in the cause of the poor. Pleasant at a time when they abased labor, and there received his first job. He worked arduously, patiently, and steadily, and his employer, and his friends, and his master, Christmas Eve, going to the house of one McGlyory, in Ballynakeaght, where there was a mystery surrounding Charlotte which was to be the grandmother of Charlotte

This was Alice McClosky.

Dr. Wright found many poor living who remembered the old days of stately old woman Mrs. Bronte, as they called her, and who all spoke of her marvelous beauty even in her old age. Mrs. Bronte, like Romeo, appears to have been completely unmanned and undone by the radiant beauty of this simple girl, and married on the strength of one night's acquaintance and before he had any evidence that his advances would be reciprocated. All was simple, but cold and business-like manner, told him that she did not yet know him, but that, as he was a Protestant, she could not marry him. This was a terrible bar to him. To this Hugh said that he himself had no religion, never having darkened the doors of a church, and was willing to do anything she wished him to do.

The courtship of this interesting pair thus began, ending in religious feud. He began his holidays had come to a close Hugh Bronte had told his suffering to the woman he loved, and like Desdemona to the woman he pitied. She was a simple soul, and they pitied her. They were engaged, but all of Miss McClosky's friends were scandalized at the thought of such a marriage to a mere schoolboy.

Hugh was greatly amused at all this, and the two young people became engaged in being a struggling blithe, but in spite of his own indifference he suddenly became a热烈的 lover. The drama of their love was acted out in a series of scenes, and they were engaged, but all of Miss McClosky's friends were scandalized at the thought of such a marriage to a mere schoolboy.

These stories were for the most part

spin on her brother's land. She carded and spun the wool, he spinning when spinning always lay by his side, he "spun" her. In the evenings, when they had no light but the red eye of the klin, she knitted the yarn into stockings, and his sons in after years, was almost wholly clad in homespun, and his wife bore twelve children to this happy couple.

Dr. Wright preserves the traditions of Hugh Bronte's abilities as a writer. He was gifted with a warm imagination and keen sensibilities, for he was known as one of the racconteurs or story-tellers of Cork. His first book, a collection of winter nights in the light of his klin in the Endale cottage, spinning his tales to an audience of rapt listeners who thronged into his home. These stories were for the most part gossome and fantastic, and often parrot of the uninteresting neighbors did not care to listen to the darkness alone after listening to one of them, and preferred to lie upon the earth in the warmth of the klin till day dawned.

Dr. Wright believes that this gift of the story-teller was not possessed by the son, Patrick and transmitted to Emily, and, as far as he does not give us any example of the grandfather's talents, we are unable to ascertain whether he was a good story-teller, and thus possibly to verify the doctor's theory that the weird fictions which so affected a rude and superstitious peasantry were the result of the author's imagination and production which have charmed and interested the culture of the world.

The son of this interesting cottage, and even later when it moved to better quarters, appears to have been of the most frugal and simple, not to say elemental kind, and was evidently conducted by his mother, and thus many of the virtues of a race which would have been enervated beyond recognition by luxury and indecence.

The son of this cottage in the picture of rustic happiness that arrests the attention, and hand in hand with it we see the rude chivalry and the fierce, though somewhat dim-witted, nature of the peasant. The boy was born in a robust and healthy body. In his simplicity he prevailed upon Alice to invite him to her home, and he could remove their prejudices and their die if they would consent to listen to him in

tains were provided, and the pots and pans were burned.

At the height of this family felicitation appeared the onslaught on "Jane Eyre" in the Quarterly, and the other great magazines were forgotten. The neighbors who cared very little for what the Times, Freeman, and Quarterly said, were intensely interested in what the Quarterly said, and Dr. Wright intimated without any more than that he had seen that the more elegant pleasure than all the good ones put together, and he remarks, with good reason, that it was the human nature to resent the sudden rise to eminence of near neighbors and common acquaintances.

Hugh Bronte soon upon himself to represent the family and he worked himself up to a white passion. He went to Mr. McKee and told him that the scoundrel who had spoken so much of the honor of the family had mounted on their bare horses, raced to the house of the bride for "the broth" the first one being the winner. On such occasions crowds of spectators gathered to witness the race as it swept in a cloud of dust down the road from the Knock hill. These races were brought out for them to amuse themselves. At last it was explained that Alice, who had been up nearly all night, had given birth to a son, and was sitting on her wedding dress, had gone out on her mare for a sport to shake off her drowsiness.

Hugh Bronte, the son of his parents, had arrived, stepped out of his wedding dress, and when a child he came into contact with the Irish Brontes, and was even then startled by their genius before any literary work had made them famous in England. His first nurse lived within a quarter of a mile of their home, and overflowed with wild tales regarding them. His first teacher was the Rev. William McAllister of Finard, near Newry, and the author, as a child, had often listened to his accounts of the adventures and sufferings of Grandfather Hugh Bronte.

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DOESN'T DRINK NOW

"JIM" RILEY HAS TURNED OVER A NEW LEAF AND STARTED AFRESH.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

James Whitcomb Riley's father is dead.

The newspaper have told that But before he died he left his son the most beloved man in the State whose son he was. James Whitcomb Riley put himself in the hands of his parents in it, hoping that there in comfort they might drift on to life's close.

It was small use, the time of the old father's sojourn there was so short. Now he has seen the old gentleman buried, and the little town of Greenfield wearing mourning for him.

There's a new Jim Riley, poet; a James Whitcomb Riley who has risen—a sort of Hoosier Phoenix—from the ashes of the old.

If you ask almost any Indian who's the most popular fellow in the State he'll think of a boy named Jim Riley.

An Indian has a hereditary

weakness, a nose for which is

peculiarly strong.

He has a young blackthorn sapling he had

brought from Ireland, and he has

been tending it tenderly for years, well

knowing that the time will come sooner

or later when it will be

time to plant it.

He has a new coat, and a new hat,

and a new pair of shoes, and a new

pair of socks, and a new shirt,

and a new pair of trousers, and a new

pair of stockings, and a new pair of

underwear, and a new pair of

The Well-Known
Prof. Halsey C. Lee
Introduces the Post-Dispatch World's Fair Art Portfolio at length over his autograph signature in Part I of that elegant Art Series. It is offered the public to-day.

THE POST-DISPATCH-PAGES 25-32.

The World's Fair
Continued.
Its Educational, Artistic and Industrial Features preserved and perpetuated for all time in the Post-Dispatch World's Fair Art Portfolio.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1893.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SELL? STEP LIVELY!

It's only the Active, Pushing Men that command Success, and the Most Successful Men are those who keep everlastingly at it by aggressive but judicious advertising.

We are experts in this line. We handle business of the best known advertisers who have made a success.

HERE ARE SOME OF THEM,

Many of whom we have done work for from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico:

Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago, Ill.
Yum Yum Tobacco Company, Chicago, Ill.
Pond's Extract Company, New York City.
J. C. Ayer & Company, Lowell, Mass.
Chocolat Menier, New York City.
Creole Female Tonic, New Orleans, La.
Marsden's Pectorial Balm, New Orleans, La.
Plantation Chill Cure, Memphis, Tenn.
Beeman Chemical Company, Cleveland, O.
James Pyle & Company, New York City.
Early Times Whisky Company, Louisville, Ky.
Welsh Bros. Maple Company, Burlington, Vt.
American Tobacco Company, New York City.
National Tobacco Company, New York City.
Curtis & Company, Troy, N. Y.
Columbia Catsup and Soups, Indianapolis, Ind.
U. S. Clothing Company, Jackson, Miss.
La Crosse Lumber Company, Louisiana, Mo.

Jesse French Pianocand Organ Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Towle Syrup Company, St. Paul, Minn.
National Electropose Company, New York City.
Schilling Corset Company, Chicago, Ill.
Daugherty's Minc Meat, Port Byron, N. Y.
Sol. Coleman's K Ko TuLu Gum, Memphis, Tenn.
J. H. French, Taber.
Drummond Tobacco Company.
Excelsior Manufacturing Company.
C. B. & Q. Railroad Company.
Ringens Stove Company.
Collins Bros. Medicine Company.
Estey & Camp Pio Company.
J. & C. Maguire Edicne Company.
B. Arnhem, Tail.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Forest Park University.
Sunday Mirror Publishing Company.

B. Wasserman, Ticket Broker.
St. Louis Dairy Company.
Furlong's Secret Service Company.
F. W. Humphrey & Company.
M., K. & T. Railroad Company.
Buck's Stove and Range Company.
Missouri Safe Deposit Company.
J. C. Strauss, Photographer.
Geo. Diel & Bro., Hatters.
Steven's Medicine Company.
Roehrig & Jacoby, Carpets.
Phos-Ferrone Manufacturing Company.
J. W. Stockbridge, Ticket Broker.
J. L. Isaacs Wall Paper Company.
C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Company.
Gaylord & Barclay, Tailors.
West Disinfectant Company.
Benton & Co., Printers.

Can you ask better reference than these? What we have done for them, we will do for you.

HUIEST - STOUT SIGN COMPANY,

Bulletin, Wall, Fence and Barn Advertising Sign Painters.

10,000
PROTECTED
PRIVILEGES.
516 WALNUT ST.

GUARANTEE
PERMANENT
TIME DISPLAYS.

PILL MEN SCORED.

CITY CLERK KANE OF EAST ST. LOUIS
Brings Recreants to Time.

BELLEVILLE'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY IS
BEING CONSTRUCTED RAPIDLY.

Mrs. Maria Bowman's Property on Sum-
mit Avenue Has Been Transferred to
the East St. Louis School Board for
\$17,000 and Accrued Interest.

CITY CLERK KANE'S stir up of neglectful physi-
cians and midwives who had been de-
ficient in the reports of deaths and births
required of them had a wholesome effect.
Reports have been rapidly coming in
and Mr. Kane expects to have his records
complete in a short time.

The property of Mrs. Maria Bowman, on
Summit avenue, between Ninth and Tenth
streets, which was recently condemned for
educational purposes, was formally trans-
ferred yesterday to the School Trustees. The
property was appraised at \$17,000, and the
trustees paid Mrs. Bowman that amount and
\$100 interest, accrued since the condemna-
tion.

Residents of Illinois City will hold
another meeting this week to take action in
regard to rights of each person in
many of whom have sustained damages
as a result of the destruction of stock allowed to roam at
large by the owners.

The Rapier Sunday-school will have a
Christmas tree and entertainment at the
church to-night. On New Year's Day the
Ladies' Aid Society will give a dinner at the
Music Hall for the benefit of the Rapier

Church.

Louis Gross, a prominent citizen of East St.
Louis, will be married to Miss Mary McCallan
of East Village. The ceremony will be
performed by Fr. Ferber at the French
Village Catholic Church.

Maurice F. Jones has been appointed
conservator of his brother-in-law,
John Schulte, who was declared insane
yesterday by a commission appointed by
County Judge Zither Club's concert, which was
set for last week and postponed on account of
the charity entertainment, will be given
Thursday evening at the Music Hall.

Miss L. Lovington entertained the mem-
bers of the Jean Ingelow Club last
night at her home. The next meeting of the club will be
held on Dec. 15.

The City Court has adjourned until Jan. 2.
The Elliott Social Club gave a mask ball
yesterday at the Music Hall on Collins-
ville's avenue.

C. T. Jones and daughter, Miss Jessie, have
returned from a trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fry have gone to Cin-
cinnati to spend the holidays.

Miss Clara Dean has gone to Fairfield, Ill.

Miss G. Chin has returned from Camden, O.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Anthony will spend the

holidays with their daughter, Mrs. E. Horine,
of Waterloo.

Daniel Sullivan has returned from New
Orleans where he went to attend the funeral of
his sister.

Mr. E. Moore of Murphysboro, Ill., is vis-
iting his parents in Louisville.

Miss Annie Bartholomew of Mt. Vernon,
who has been ill for some time, has returned home yesterday.

Thomas Golden has applied to the City
Council for an appointment as police patrol
man.

Rev. Moses Hull will deliver a lecture on
spiritualism Tuesday night at the Music Hall.

The East St. Louis public schools closed
Friday for the holidays. They will reopen
the 3d of January.

BELLEVILLE'S BUDGET.

The street railway track has been built as
far as C street, along Charles, on the way
downtown, and the work is steadily progressing.
About twenty-five laborers are now em-
ployed, and the force will be largely increased
next month.

Henry Taylor, Lewis Williams and Otto
Kilmer of Belleville, and Thomas Lloyd
and Henry Heilich of Rentchler Station, attended
an examination of coal mine superintendents,
conductors and engineers at the school last week.

New officers have been elected by the
Painters' Union. The are: Robert Spies,
President; Henry Alman, Vice-President;

Martin Lang, Secretary; Adolph Ehret,
Treasurer; E. J. Bremen, Recording Secretary;

Frank Spies, Collector; Fred Schuch,
Music Conductor; Nicholas Bieserhegen,
Warden.

Mr. E. M. Underwood of Chicago, accom-
panied by his wife, has arrived here
from Europe. He is here visiting his mother, Mrs.
Felicité Ogie.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Jasper, who
died at her home on South Charles street, will take place this afternoon at Green
Mount Cemetery.

The annual ball of the Bright Star Social
Club tomorrow night. It will be given at
Hull's Hall in the West End.

"One A. M." Club will give a hop at
the Music Hall for the benefit of the Rapier

Church.

Joseph Leopold has recovered from the ef-
fects of the injury he inflicted upon himself
recently by overeating a pan of hot water.

The German Turnverein will give a
children's entertainment to-morrow night
at the Harrison Machine works.

The Harrison Machine works shut down
yesterday for the holidays. Repairs will be

made during the suspension.

Miss D. C. Clark has issued war-
rants for the bounty on more than 500
English sparrows killed in Belleville.

Believe it or not, the summer investing and
returning them at Christmas-time with an added
sum is a stimulus to prudence and fore-
thought.

STATE INSPECTION.

WHY BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS WILL ASK THE LEGISLATURE FOR IT.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Near the close of the last century it was the
bright mind and womanly heart of Miss Pris-
cilla Wakefield, in the parish of St. Peter's, Tottenham,
Middlesex, England, that first conceived and
then formulated into a practical working
plan the first organization that embodied the
helpful principles of the building and loan
associations. Having a large tenancy of her
own, who at certain seasons of the year had
plenty and to spare, and at others were
in actual want of the necessities of life, and
were for the time being pensioners on her
bounty, she observed that during the plen-
tiful season, when they were enjoying the
fruit of their own labor, they were a happy
and contented people, but when the needs of
life had to be supplied by the liberality of
another they at once became unhappy and
restless. Recognizing that the
"only true secret of assisting
the poor is to make agents in
building their own conditions," she orga-
nized, during their prosperous season, her
members into an association for the purpose
of each member saving something from his
weekly earnings. They kept on at the same
time a small sum of money in a common
fund, and when the cold of winter
came upon them she returned them
their own with interest. They thereby
learned a great deal in living—the use
of help, and she had made possible these
splendid and beneficial institutions that will
ever stand as monuments to her memory.
This is the history of the origin of the
building and loan associations.

The people of Philadelphia, having
been the first to conceive the idea of
building associations, have done much
in the direction of making these
organizations successful.

In Philadelphia, however, there is a
difference of opinion as to the exact date
when the first building and loan association
was formed.

There is no record of the formation of
any building and loan association in
Philadelphia, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1837.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
New York, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1840.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Chicago, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1850.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
St. Louis, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1855.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Milwaukee, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1860.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Minneapolis, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1865.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Honolulu, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1870.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
San Francisco, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1875.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Seattle, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1880.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Portland, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1885.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Oklahoma City, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1890.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Tulsa, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1892.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Topeka, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Lawrence, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Wichita, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Omaha, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Des Moines, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Dodge City, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Abilene, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Galveston, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Austin, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Dallas, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
of any building and loan association in
Houston, but it is known that
there was one formed in 1893.

There is also no record of the formation
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San Antonio, but it is known that
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there was one formed in 1893.

HOLIDAY AFFAIRS.

Entertainments Which Enlivened the Anti-Christmas Season.

MISS SA'LEES KENNARD'S LUNCHEON TO TWO BRIDES-ELECT.

The Octillion Club's German-Dinner Given by Mrs. Maverick in Compliment to Her Daughter, Miss Rena Maverick; Mrs. Kate Broddus' Musical Recital—Doings in the Social World.

The week closed as gay as it began—a fitting prelude to the holiday festivities for which there seems to be no numerous preparations this year. All week the streets have been full of college boys and girls just emancipated from their schools, a pleasant sight, and their merry chatter concerning their anticipated pleasure for next week almost drowned the rumble of the cars, and certainly sufficed to drive dull care away.

Among the entertainments of the past week which have not already been chronicled in these columns was the first informal reception of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse McDonald, new Dillon, which they had at their pretty new home, No. 409 West Morgan street.

Mrs. Maverick's dinner party on Tuesday in compliment to her daughter, Miss Rena Maverick, was another one of the fashionable functions of the week.

The Octillion Club had a very handsome dinner on Tuesday evening, with a full attendance of the club members. The chaperons were Mrs. George Castlemore, Mrs. Cornelius Tompkins and Mrs. A. Waterman.

Mrs. Speers of Brooklyn, N. Y., entertained the West End Euchre Club on Monday evening at the hotel.

Mrs. Joseph Garneau gave an elegant luncheon on Monday, with covers laid for twelve guests, ladies only.

Miss Sa'Lees Kennard gave a charming luncheon on Wednesday at her home in Portland place, in compliment to the two January brides-elect, Misses Blanche Easton and Mildred Myers. Among the guests were Misses Nellie McCormick, Josephine Brown, Fay Hawley, Georgette Boswell, Delta Euse, Emilie Lucas and Mary Lewis.

Eight of Euclid avenue gave an elegant Thursday evening. There were full tables. The prizes, which were full, were won by Mrs. L. R. Burdett, Mrs. Ed Hoyt. Refreshments were served after the game.

Mrs. Kate E. Broddus' recital of classical music on Friday afternoon was one of the events of the week to the fashionable folk of musical taste and culture.

Mrs. John Phelps entertained her Friday afternoon Euchre Club on the same afternoons at her residence on Cook avenue.

Mrs. Paul of West Morgan street entertained a progressive eucbre club on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Mollie Nichols entertained the second division of the charters on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Pope of West Morgan street had an interesting christening party at their home on Saturday evening. It was christened Richard Elives Pope. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Pope's father, Rev. Dr. Marcus of McCormick seminary, Cincinnati.

Miss Mary Harry Saunders celebrated the third anniversary of their marriage on Monday evening.

Miss Margaret Jackson of Delmar avenue gave very delightful musicals last Thursday evening to her friends, the first of several entertainments.

Miss Bertha Siezel entertained her card club on Thursday evening, the "Acme Club," in the Club room.

One of the most interesting events of the holiday week will be the dinner which will be given on Christmas day at Mrs. S. M. Moulton, parents of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, celebrating their golden wedding anniversary, when all of their children, grand and great-grandchildren, will be gathered around the hospitable board. It is very rare that such interesting family reunions may be chronicled.

VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson of Corpus Christi, Tex., have been spending a few days in St. Louis, en route to New York City.

Mrs. Charles Bunting of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bella Billingsley.

Mr. George H. Baker, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Humphrey, has returned to his home in Boston.

Miss Carrie Curtis and her little daughter May and son Master White of Helena, Mont., have been here for a few days. Her son, Master White, was formerly Miss Flannery of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Tilden of Arkansas are spending the week with Mrs. A. C. Gillies at her suburban home.

Miss Stela Hogan of Chicago, formerly of St. Louis, Murphy of West Morgan street, with Mrs. St. Louis, is here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt of Boston are spending the holiday season with their relatives in the suburbs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Muller of Newark, N. J., are spending the week with their relatives in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Morrison and daughter arrive on Friday from Omaha to spend several days with their son, Mr. Frank Morrison, of the McNevers house on route for San Antonio, Tex.

Miss McArthur is spending the holidays season with her mother, Mrs. Anna McArthur, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Price of Kansas City arrived on Friday to spend the holiday season with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Peabody are spending Christmas with friends on West Morgan street.

Miss Minnie Raymond, who has been spending several weeks with relatives on Delmar avenue, will remain in the city until after the Christmas holidays.

Miss Bertha Beeson, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis, has returned to her home for Christmas.

Miss Leah Lewis of Springfield, Ill., has spent the remainder of the winter season with her brother, Mr. Harry Lewis, of St. Louis.

Miss Mary Williams has been visiting her relatives in Cleveland, where she has been staying with her mother, Mrs. A. E. Williams.

Miss Mary Williams has gone to Texas to visit her brother, Mr. Harry Lewis, of St. Louis.

Miss Mary Williams has gone to Texas to visit her brother, Mr. Harry Lewis, of St. Louis.

Miss Mary Williams has just arrived from Marquette Military Academy to spend the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Mary Williams.

Miss Mary Williams is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. Ward of Memphis, Tenn., the guest of relatives on Locust place.

RETURNS.

Miss Mary Boyd, who has been visiting relatives in Cleveland, O., has returned to St. Louis to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Cunningham.

Miss Mary Boyd returned on Wednesday with her

parents at their home, No. 1019 South Grand avenue.

Mrs. H. D. Brady and daughter have returned to the city and are located for the season at the West End Hotel.

Mr. S. Busch, Jr., returned last week from Virginia, where he is a student in the University of Virginia, to spend the holiday season with his parents, to whom he has returned for the season at the West End Hotel.

Miss Clara Brink returned yesterday from a visit to St. Louis.

Mrs. John G. Burrows has returned from California, where she spent several months with her sister, Mrs. C. F. Blake.

Mrs. C. F. Blake has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. John G. Burrows.

Col. James Butler returned last week after spending six weeks at Hot Springs. Mrs. Butler and their son, John, returned two weeks ago from this health resort.

Mr. W. M. Chapman has returned from a visit to his friends in St. Louis.

Miss Walter Culver returned on Thursday from a visit to the mountains.

Mrs. John G. Burrows has returned from California, where she spent several months with her sister, Mrs. C. F. Blake.

Mrs. C. F. Blake has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. John G. Burrows.

Mr. George C. Collier, who has been making a trip East, has returned to her home in Terry place.

Miss T. J. Dixter has returned from a visit to her parents in Sedalia.

Miss Anna E. Garrison, who has been attending school in the East, has returned home for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, who have been spending several weeks in New York City, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grinnell have returned from their wedding trip and are located at No. 4022 West Morgan street.

Mr. J. M. Hennepin has returned home after an extended trip.

Miss J. M. Hayward has returned from a visit to her son, Mr. Charles Hayward of Hannibal, Mo.

Miss Anna E. Garrison has returned from a visit to her parents in Sedalia.

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FASHIONS IN GEMS.

DIAMONDS ULTRA GOOD FORM IN COMBINATIONS ONLY.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Fashions in women's jewelry seem to be growing more novel every year. It is no longer the desire to possess mere diamonds which animates the feminine pulse. Those articles of personal adornment dear to every feminine heart must be something unique and uncommon in form and design, and not a mere vulgar display of precious stones.

A peep at the newest novelties reveals many interesting and beautiful things, lovely

the top is of diamonds, in the center of which stands a Cupid of moonstone, which forms the châtelaine. His wings are of diamonds. On its saucy little head is a crown of dia-

monds.

